

# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



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1914

The Oldest Fruit Journal in America

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AUGUST, 1914



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## ONTARIO SHORE FARMS PRAISED. Agricultural Resources of New York Underestimated.

### STATE'S PRODUCTION FOURTH

A few noted authorities and leading periodicals are quoted below to the effect that the farms of this state are the properties paying the greatest returns on the investment, and that they are emphatically not "abandoned" or "worn out." Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., lecturer of the New York State Farmers' Institutes, delivered a lecture at Columbia on "Farms and Farming in New York State." He said in part:

### AGRICULTURAL STATE

"We are so accustomed to think of New York state as merely a state for cities and as the very heart of the commercial and industrial life of our country as to forget that it is a mighty agricultural state as well. We instinctively feel that the real agricultural states of America are those of that great Mississippi valley, which constitutes the corn belt, and which represents the largest area of fertile, level, and highly developed agricultural land on the globe. Yet what are the sober facts as revealed by the United States census returns? We note that while among all the states of the Union New York stands only seventeenth in acreage, she stands fourth in the value of her farm products, and there is not one of the Mississippi valley states the value of whose products per square mile is as great as in New York.

"This state stands first in many things. She leads in the value of beans, of cut flowers, of fruits, and of dairy products. Of course, New York is primarily a commercial rather than an agricultural commonwealth. Only one man out of eight lives directly by the soil, and the other seven live by trade or professional life, yet it is surprising how close New York comes to being the Empire agricultural state.

"The state has a peculiarly wide range of soils and climate, and, consequently, a very diversified agriculture. With the possible exception of California no state grows so great a variety of products in commercial quantities.

"Ask any man who really knows New York state agriculture as a whole, and he will tell you that the golden land of the state, the real 'God's country,' is the Ontario shore, which includes all lands lying south of the Niagara escarpment. And unless it be certain valleys of the Pacific coast, this is the most highly developed horticultural region in the world. The climate is tempered by the never-freezing waters of the lake, so that all the fruits of the north temperate zone can be successfully grown. More apples are grown in Wayne county than in the whole state of Missouri, more barrels of apples in Orleans county than boxes of apples on the Pacific coast. Nowhere else are land values so high, or can there be found so many conspicuous examples of agricultural success, as in this favored locality."

"Hereafter when a young man with a few hundred dollars asks my department in what section he can engage in farming to the best advantage, I shall ask that he be directed to the possibilities existing throughout New York state."

### A Remedy for Plum Aphids.

Thirty pounds of soap (soft soap is the best), one gallon of coal oil, three pounds of naphthalene, and nine parts of water for the stock solution. If boiled until the soap is dissolved it will readily mix. Use eighteen pounds of the stock solution to one hundred gallons of water. Spray before the buds swell.

### The Pollination of Fruit.

Pollination is accomplished through two agencies: To a small extent by wind under favorable conditions, and to a large extent by pollinating insects. Of these, the honey bee is the most important, because of its great numbers, owing to the many apiaries that are kept throughout the country, says Canadian Horticulturist.

The relatives of the honey bee, which also assists in pollinating fruit trees and flowers, include the bumble bee, which is almost the only medium by which red clover is pollinated. The balance of her relatives include ants, lonely wasps, digger wasps, and colony wasps. These latter have little effect on the pollination of fruit blossoms on account of their not being present in sufficient numbers.

Investigations have shown that bees are an absolute necessity for the production of fruit and clover seed. They are also the only agencies by which cross-pollination takes place, excepting that affected by wind, which is not considered to take place to any great extent. In some flowers the pistils are sterile to their own pollen. Thus they are dependent entirely on cross-pollination for their very existence. It is claimed that because of cross-pollination the apple is more vigorous and more resistant to disease, better able to

withstand frost without killing, grows larger, and has more color.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has frequently warned fruit growers against the danger of spraying fruit trees when in bloom because of the destruction of honey bees that results. Speaking at a convention last June he gave some conclusive evidence, showing that the honey bee was the principal and almost the only agent in the pollination of fruit trees. He referred to the claim to the effect that there are other agencies than bees for doing this work, principal among which is the wind. To determine the relative importance of these factors he stated that he had taken pieces of glass, coated them with vaseline, and secured them on the windward side of fruit trees in full bloom, at a distance that was about equal to the distance between trees. He found that these glasses, smeared as they were with grease, received almost no pollen dust, even when the wind blew through the trees in full bloom in the direction of the plates. He further stated that there are practically no insects except bees that are flying when fruit trees are in bloom, and that nearly

### Fruits and the Panama Canal.

When the Panama Canal once opens for business many industries which have hitherto been more or less dormant in South America will be stimulated into activity.

"South America probably has a range of climate and variety of conditions that will admit of the successful cultivation of every known fruit. Very nearly all of present importance have been introduced into one locality or another. In the tropical or sub-tropical regions are those adapted to such a climate, namely, sapodilla, rambutan apple, mango, breadfruit, banana, tamarinde, pomegranate, avocado, loquat, olive, fig, orange and lemon, in addition to those native. In temperate regions nearly all of the deciduous fruits grown in the United States have been introduced," says W. F. Wright in Pan-American Union.

In Argentina the grape is the fruit which has attained the greatest commercial importance and the Mendoza country seems to lead all over sections. According to Mr. Wright undeveloped land in the vicinity of Mendoza is con-

sidered worth from \$170 to \$250 per acre. Planted in vines it is valued at \$850 to \$1,200 per acre. The net profit from vines in good bearing condition is said to be about \$170 per acre. One grower, a native Argentine, stated that table grapes trained on overhead trellis yielded him a net profit of \$840 to \$1,000 per acre, and that he had received as high as \$4.20 for single selected clusters in Buenos Ayres. The area in vines for the whole of Argentina is stated at 259,000 acres in 1910, and the production of wines as 92,674,000 gallons, valued at more than \$25,000,000. In the same year California produced nearly 45,500,000 gallons, valued at a little more than \$13,000,000.

Leaving Chile and going northward to Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, one reaches countries that lie wholly within the tropics, and yet in consequence of the high altitude of some sections they present a range of climate as great as that of any country on the continent and as well suited for the cultivation of deciduous fruits. In these regions apricots ripen from December to February; cherries from November to February; peaches from December to March; plums from January to March; pears from February to May; grapes from January to May or June. In other words, just when the native fruits of the United States are out of season here, they are in season in the southern hemisphere.

Last year the United States imported something over \$32,000,000 worth of fruits from foreign countries. These consisted almost altogether of the kinds that are produced in limited quantities or not at all in this country, such as bananas, currants, dates, figs, olives, etc. Apricots, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and the many other fruits to which we are accustomed, would find a splendid market here in the winter season, if they could be had fresh. It is this demand for our native fruits in the off season which will develop the fruit industry in the west coast countries of South America, for with refrigerator steamers they can be shipped via the Panama Canal from Callao, Peru, to New Orleans in seven or eight days and the fast fruit trains of the railways will have them in Chicago and eastern markets in two or three days more. Fresh ripe peaches in New York in December and January at reasonable prices will be one of the results of the building of the Panama Canal.

Remarkable, indeed, are some of the changes in the farming industry in the United States. For example, the number of "all cattle" decreased from 67,720,000 head in 1900 to 61,804,000 head in 1910. In the same period the number of calves decreased from 15,316,000 to 7,807,000 head. Steers and bulls fell from 16,535,000 to 13,049,000 head. Swine fell from 62,868,000 to 58,186,000 head. Sheep fell from 61,504,000 to 52,448,000 head. Lambs fell from 21,651,000 to 12,804,000 head. Turkeys, ducks and geese fell from 17,058,000 to 11,028,000 head. Colonies of honeybees fell from 4,109,000 to 3,445,000. The make of butter fell from 1,071,626,000 pounds to 994,651,000 pounds. The cheese output fell from 16,372,318 to 9,406,000 pounds. While these great decreases were occurring, the country increased 15,977,000 in population.

### A Tremendous Fruit Boom Coming for Pacific Coast.

A writer in the New York Times Analyst declares that the opening of the Panama Canal will have much meaning for the Pacific Coast grape business, as well as for the entire fruit industry of that region. Because of the canal it will be possible to ship fresh fruit by water without any rehandling in transit. From California fruit orchards to markets in Europe the distance is 6,000 miles or more, over which no transshipments will then be necessary. Heretofore, one of the chief things that have kept American fruits out of the European market is the seven-fold handling necessary in sending a box of lemons, oranges, or apples. But when the canal is opened "ships laden with fruit will be able to run from port to port with unbroken cargoes," rehandling being "practically eliminated." It is believed that American fruit will then arrive in London or Paris in better condition than fruit now reaches London and Paris from Spain, Italy, or northern Africa. Hence Pacific Coast growers anticipate "a tremendous boom in their fruit trade overseas." The writer says further on this interesting subject:

"Our exports of oranges, when there is a good crop so there is a surplus over what we eat ourselves, are nearly 1,300,000 boxes, valued at a little more than \$3,300,000. We did not export any lemons in 1911, but the year following we shipped abroad 44,366 boxes, and in 1913 we exported 58,428 boxes, valued at \$333,083. Of apples, green or ripe, we exported nearly 1,500,000 barrels in 1911. Two years later the number of barrels sent overseas was 1,920,921, and their value \$7,417,400. The exports of dried apples in good crop years recently have been worth close to \$4,000,000. Of prunes—that great staple dainty of the wealthy—we are now exporting not far from 100,000,000 pounds a year, an item of more than \$5,500,000 annually. Our total fruit exports, including those shipped in tins, came to nearly \$33,000,000 in 1913."

Doctor—"You are suffering from a complication of diseases, sir—at least six." Patient—"I suppose you'll allow me a discount on half a dozen, doctor?"—Boston Transcript.

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all the cross-pollination that is effected is through the agency of the bees. There are some varieties of trees that are self-pollinating, but even these varieties have more and better fruit when bees are present. Prof. Waugh is not only not a beekeeper, but he is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on fruit culture in the United States.

Yes, those "rural credit" and "farm financing" systems do look "dretful" good on paper, and they may be worth the large sums of money they are costing the country, but how many farmers are likely ever to "hitch onto" such systems?—N. Y. State Farmer.

Gypsies.—Those picturesque vagabonds, the so-called Gypsies, are on the road in full force now, says N. Y. State Farmer. Country folk should not undertake dealings of any kind with them. They are fakirs and tricksters by blood, instinct and training, and those who deal with them may be sure that they will come out of the deal swindled. Their "fortune telling" is the worst stripe of faking, and only the stupidest and most ignorant person will give a half dollar or a dollar to induce them to "reveal the mysteries and the secrets of the future." Cut out the Gypsies. In some ways they are worse than the hoboes.



# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

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CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

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## What Happened to the Boys of Our Village

Two Old Cronies Tell of Their Ups and Downs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. A. Green.

Jake Fisher drove into our village recently. I had not seen Jake for forty years. He and I were boys together. We fished from the same fishing holes, went swimming in the same swimming holes, hunted the same woodchucks, squirrels and rabbits, and went to the same school together.

"What I would like to do," said Jake, "is to go back to those fishing holes in Honeye creek where we used to catch

and recalled other scenes and events of long ago.

"What became of Jack Crosby?" said Jake.

"I don't know," I replied. "I heard that he went west and that is the most I know about him."

"He was one of the slickest, most polite and suave gentlemen of the village," said Jake. "He was polite even to the little boys whom he met on the street or

struck dead without a moment's notice. He was one of five brothers, all of whom made fortunes, but all of them lost their money before they died. Every cent of Elias' estate had fled when death came knocking at his door."

"He was a fine fellow too," said Jake.

"Always good-natured, always having a good story to tell. He was one of the best story-tellers. He was successful in business too for many years. What was the cause of his downfall?"

"He made money, as you say, to a moderate extent through a long period until his boy, an only son, grew up and went into partnership with the old man. The boy knew a thousand times more

the biggest, the stoutest, the best dressed, sleek and fat. He was imitated by all the boys who had any self-respect. I want to hear what became of Joe Peters."

"Well, Joe started off in life with all flags flying. He married the daughter of a wealthy farmer and left for unknown parts. When he came back a few years later he had an enterprise in tow which was so large no one in these parts could understand it, but they put their money into it and lost every cent. Joe always had on hand a big project. I sometimes wonder whether he understood these projects himself. Sometimes they were so big he had to get another man or two like himself to handle them, but they all



Driveways in Durand park, Rochester, N. Y. These pavements are almost as smooth as a table and the grades are gradual. Notice the wild flowers in the foreground at the right of this beautiful photograph.

the big pickerel, mullet, suckers and bullheads.

"The fishing is not as good as it used to be," said I.

"Never mind," said Jake, "let's try it."

We spent all one forenoon fishing for minnow with which to bait our hooks for the big pickerel. We tramped all the afternoon, visiting all the fishing holes we used to know so well, without getting a bite. But Jake seemed to enjoy the trip. He recognized every bend of the stream and every old oak tree and every patch of willows along the stream.

"Here is where we shot the pigeons over forty years ago," said Jake. "I remember as though it were yesterday. A flock of about one thousand pigeons lit on the stones of the riffles of the creek for a drink. You and I were shooting squirrels in the timberland adjoining. We made sad havoc of those pigeons."

"It was a wicked thing to do," said I. "You and I are guilty of helping to exterminate one of the most innocent, helpless and harmless of God's creatures." Then we sat on the bank of the stream

at the store, and this is saying a good deal, for most people when they grow up ignore boys considering them of no account.

"What became of Jack Wiedner?" asked Jake.

"Why he went back to his father at Utica. You know he and his wife were a run-away couple. They eloped. His father was a rich man who did not favor Jack's marrying a poor little village girl, no matter how pretty or winsome or wise she might be."

"Jack was a great fisherman. He never seemed to have anything else to do but to fish or play cards or loaf around the village tavern. He, too, I will have to say, was a gentleman by nature, courteous and kindly spoken to all. My, what strings of fish he used to catch! Many is the time that I when a boy would follow him up or down the creek just to see him haul in the big pickerel. He seemed to know just the kind of a day for fishing, just what kind of bait to use, and just where to whip the stream."

"What became of Elias Jones?"

"He died two years ago of apoplexy,

than his father. The boy went to New York to buy goods. He was surprised to be treated so nicely by the New York dealers, who invited him out to dinner, furnished him the best cigars and frequent drinks. He bought such a large stock of goods that only a small portion of them could be sold at the local store. The ready-made clothing was sent out all over the country to other retailers. This and other similar deals drove the old man into bankruptcy."

"Do you remember Eber Sickles?"

"Surely I do. He was the smallest and the cutest boy in our school. He was twice as old as he appeared to be and this made him appear all the cuter."

"What became of him?" asked Jake.

"He was keeper of the toll gate for many years until the plank road was given up, and now he is clerk in a store at Honeye Falls."

"Never got rich, then?" asked Jake.

"No, he has not got money enough to buy a ten-year-old incubator."

"Strange that I have not thought to ask about Joe Peters before," said Jake.

"He was the great mogul of the school,

turned out disastrous, not only to himself but to his friends who invested in them. Finally Joe came back and tried to work his father-in-law's farm, which was a good one as you know, but he failed in this and finally died as poor as when he came into the world."

"How about Winn Smith? You remember Winn?" said Jake. "He was one of the cleverest and best-natured boys in school. He never had any trouble with anybody. All the boys liked him, but did not have much respect for him because he was a poor fighter. What happened to Winn Smith?"

"Well, Winn never had much enterprise. He settled down on a little farm of forty acres. He kept chickens, grew garden vegetables and strawberries. He went around with a threshing machine. He was a handy man at butchering and could earn \$1.50 a day when other men were getting only \$1.00. He was a hard worker, but his house and barns always needed painting. He always had a happy-go-lucky way with him. There probably has not a year passed that he has not laid up money, but he doesn't spend it



on the farm or the farm buildings. He drives into the city three times a week with a bushel of apples, three bushels of potatoes, two dressed chickens, one duck and seven dozen eggs, but I want to tell you that Winn Smith has more money in the bank than Joe Peters ever laid his hands on."

"There is a fellow I want to inquire about but I have forgotten his name. He used to live on the east road to the city, up on the hill there by the big poplar trees. I used to consider him a religious crank."

"Oh, I know! You mean Herman Hibbard."

"Yes, that was his name. When I was a boy he was about thirty years old. He spent most of his time going from house to house praying with the people. What-ever became of Winn?"

"Oh, they put Winn in a lunatic asylum! He had a brother who was a great squirrel hunter. About all I know about his brother is that he could shoot squirrels and knew where to find them. One time he went out with my older brother. I went along to carry the game. I was soon loaded down with all the squirrels I could carry."

#### THAT QUEER BOY.

"Do you remember Dick Hubbard?" asked Jake.

"Surely I do. He was the queer boy, the particular boy."

"That's it," said Jake. "He would not come to school unless he could have a certain seat and a certain end of that seat. He wanted to sit where he could look out of the window and see the teams passing and see the branches of the trees waving in the wind. If he fished in the brook off from the bridge, he would want to lie face downward on the same plank every time. He could not ride down hill on anything but a certain peculiar style of sled different from all others. His lunches at noon were always the same, made up of pickles, friedcakes, a sandwich and an apple. What became of Dick Hubbard?"

"He drifted into Rochester and was a member of a dry goods firm which did business for many years. Some time ago he retired from business comparatively poor financially but still remarkably peculiar. A member of his family was telling me yesterday that Dick, now over eighty years old, will sit in only one chair located in a certain spot. He will read only the Republican paper, not being willing to handle or read the Democratic journals. He takes regular doses of medicine three times a day, the same that he has taken for forty years or more. He will not drink any water from wells or reservoirs, confining himself entirely to apollinaris. Though he is not sick he employs constantly a trained nurse, paying her about all he receives from the tenants of a few houses which he owns. When he rides in the auto or carriage he must sit on a certain seat and a certain side of the seat. If he goes uptown he must take a car passing at a certain minute and return in the car leaving the city at a certain minute. He has given away much money during his lifetime and has done considerable good one way and another. While Dick seems to have more than his share of queer notions, perhaps if we knew others as well as we know him we would find that they are possessed with almost as many queer notions as Dick."

#### Trees Too Tall.

The average Nebraska orchard is too tall. In many cases they are 30 or 35 feet high, and sometimes more. From 14 to 16 feet is high enough for apple trees on most soils, and there are no cases where it is necessary for the tree to be more than 20 feet. Unfortunately, most orchards in the state were planted too densely, and this has tended to force an upward growth. The average distance between trees in Nebraska orchards is 25 feet, and in many cases it is less than that. It ought to be at least 35 feet, says Nebraska Farm Journal.

In pruning orchards that are set too thickly a good plan is to prune off some of the trees at the ground, to give the others a chance. Prune to reduce the head and open up the center. The open head is best for Nebraska orchards, for it will produce a higher yield of better quality apples than where a dense center is used with a central leader. Head apple trees low. The first limb ought to come out not higher than 18 inches. Use 5 limbs in the young tree with which to make the top. One or two of these can be removed later if they are weak. Have several inches between these limbs, so they will not split out.

Great interest is being taken among Nebraska growers in regard to box packing. "Box packing will pay with the better quality apples," said Mr. Cooper. "The grower can get more money for good apples put up in this way than the extra packing will cost. Barrel packing is best for ordinary cooking apples. Boxes in this grade won't pay."

## Autumn Notes Around the Home

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by F. H. Sweet.

To keep the house cool during the hot, sultry August dog-days, draw the shutters on the east side in the morning, and shut the windows. The afternoon and evening is the time to air the place and let in the cool ozone.

Look over screens and screen doors and repair holes. Damp weather is a great breeding time for flies and mosquitoes.

Get ready for September rain storms by repairing and cleaning roofs, gutters, and leaders. If the furnace was not cleaned in May, this is about the last chance to do it.

Even if the furnace and pipes were cleaned in the spring, it will be necessary to wipe the dust from the heating pipes before the furnace is lit, or suffer for days from the odors of the burning refuse.

Keep roads and driveways looking neat, and pull weeds as they appear. Sprinkle the drive morning and evening to keep down the dust.

When the hot August sun parches the grass and underbrush, be on the lookout for fires, and be ready to put them out immediately.

Visit a good collection of phlox, select what you like, and make note of the nightmares so that you won't buy them from the catalogue next spring and fill your garden with magenta horrors. When you plant, have plenty of the peace-making whites to separate the many-toned reds and pinks.

To get rid of crab grass in a lawn, cut it by hand. As it is an annual it need not be dug out by the roots, but simply cut to prevent it from going to seed. The lawn mower does not cut it at all, as a rule.

August is a good cleaning-up time. Brush that is cut now is less likely to sprout next year, and weeds can be mown before the seed-pods mature.

The long list of hardy perennials—phlox, fox-glove, delphinium, coreopsis, gaillardia, etc.—may be sown this month, but it is not easy to get good results. To insure quick germination soak the seeds over night. It is a good plan to kill weed seeds in the soil where perennials are to be planted, by baking it in the oven; otherwise the weeds often get ahead of the plants. Water the seed-bed frequently with a rose spray. Shade from the sun by a muslin curtain. For most amateurs it will be more satisfactory to buy perennial plants than to attempt raising them.

You can divide and transplant peonies by the end of August.

Sow primroses, cinerarias and calceolarias for next winter's inside window boxes.

Start cuttings of geraniums and heliotrope in coarse sand. When rooted transplant to small pots.

For bloom in the coldframe next April, sow English daisy and pansy seed now.

A number of bulbs should be planted now—Spanish iris, Madonna, and other lilies, Roman hyacinths, freesias, etc.

August-planted autumn crocuses will flower in September.

Water the tree hydrangeas more thoroughly than most other things to insure good flowers.

August is a good time to gather the seeds of native plants, especially the spring wild flowers.

To insure a continuity of bloom, pick the seed-pods and withered flowers from everything in the garden.

Carnations, dahlias, gladioli, rudbeckia and cosmos should be staked securely. Raffia is better than twine to use in tying them.

Newly planted privet hedges may require watering. It is also good practice to keep the ground worked at the roots to conserve moisture. To get a thick hedge, cut back three inches every time it grows six.

Shrubbery that is not making satisfactory growth may be helped along with liquid manure.

In August the vegetable garden should be at its best if cultivation has been conscientiously thorough, and moisture conserved as well as weeds held in check, and there will be less work. Measure your success by making list of kinds and quantities you are harvesting. Visit the best gardens you know, and take note of improved tools; study modes of planting, kinds of supports, utilization of space, methods of killing insects, heading off other plant enemies, uncommon vegetables worth growing, and ask the most successful gardener you know what he has been successful in raising to eat in May and June, and in September and October—the months when most gardens are weak. Study and note the best varieties of tomatoes, melons, cauliflower, early cabbage, early celery and early potatoes.

Two points in harvesting worth knowing are: Pull up onions as soon as the bulbs are well formed and leave them on the ground until cured. Then spread them

thinly under cover until wanted. And pick tomatoes as soon as they begin to turn color and spread them under glass. This will help them to ripen quickly.

Are you canning peaches this year? Use glass jars, never tin. Have you too many early apples? How do you propose to use the surplus? How about cider and apple butter?

Pick all fruit by hand after it is well colored and fully matured, but before it becomes soft. In removing the fruit from the tree be very careful not to break or injure the spurs or branches.

Have the windfalls made into cider.

Give the small fruits another cultivation.

Preserve the surplus fruit by canning, drying or making into juices.

If fruit trees set last spring show the effects of warm weather, remove the soil around them to the depth of three or four inches, apply water thoroughly, and then a heavy mulch, and most of the trees will be saved.

The plots to be set to fruit this fall should be manured, plowed and sown to a cover crop now. After planting, the cover will have made a good growth, and the trees can be set without disturbing it. Early in spring plow the cover under, and the soil will be in fertile state for the trees to make a rapid growth the first season.

Blackberry plants properly cut back during the summer will now have lateral shoots of considerable length which should be shortened to fifteen inches.

Gather autumn pears as soon as they reach a full size, and ripen them indoors. If picked before maturity, they are liable to shrivel.

Young peach trees in the first year out of the nursery are in danger of injury from early frosts. During the latter part of September preparations should be made to lay them down with an earth covering for protection against cold. Dig a circular trench four feet wide, pour water into this trench and work the trees back and forth until the roots are loosened. This will admit the trees to bend to the ground. Tie the branches together, cover with burlap, and put sufficient earth over the whole tree to cover it and hold it in this position.

Lily bulbs do best if planted in September. Give them a rich, deep, well-drained soil, with plenty of fertility within easy reach. Manure must never be placed next to the bulbs, however.

Peonies set now will bloom next year. Few perennials excel hardy phlox in attractiveness of flower and length of bloom. Set strong, field-grown plants now so that the clumps will be well-established before winter.

Iris set out during September will flower nearly as well as old plants next summer. Many of the hardy vines can now be planted.

Order your hardy bulbs early this month and begin planting.

See that all the hardy chrysanthemums are properly staked and tied. The weight of the flowers will break down the plants and spoil the display unless proper supports are provided.

Dahlias are now at their best. Keep the developing stems well supported and remove the faded flowers whenever seen. Make cuttings of bedding plants wanted for a new stock.

If biennials and perennials are sown early in the month, they will make plants strong enough to winter well, with the proper protection.

Finish potting *Lilium Candidum* and other lilies of that type. Freezias must be planted early in the month.

If hardy and cape bulbs are wanted for early winter flowering, pot them this month.

Remove the violets to the coldframe or greenhouse. Any alterations to the greenhouse should be rushed along, and the heating apparatus put in perfect order before frost.

House the carnations and roses.

Make up the hanging baskets. Ivy in quantity can be worked in effectively.

Liquid manure intelligently applied to the chrysanthemums will improve both the foliage and flowers.

When the nights begin to get cool, remove the plants to the window garden. Give them plenty of air during the day, so that the change will not give them a setback.

Re-pot the callas in a rich, turfy soil. Divide the bulbs, if they require division.

Build a vermin-proof pit for storing the half-hardy plants not desired to winter indoors. The pit is also useful for holding plants until wanted in the greenhouse, or for storing greenhouse plants that have flowered.

Grass seed grows admirably at this season. The cool atmosphere and autumn rains are very favorable to its growth. Seed new areas and renovate the lawn.

## How to Grow Currants Successfully.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. S. Underwood.

In my experience in growing the red and black varieties of currants I have found that there is little difference in their culture. The blacks will grow on almost any soil, but for the best growth they should be planted on rich clay loam which is retentive and well drained. The soil must be well drained to allow early cultivation in the spring and must be retentive so as to conserve enough moisture to swell out the fruit. The reds require a soil of a lighter nature for best results. A rich, sandy loam which is well-drained and retentive has proven the best for me.

Both classes are propagated from cuttings which are made from the present season's growth. These are made about eight inches in length and trimmed off at the base of a bud, at which point the callousing process is the most rapid. I make cuttings early in the fall as soon as the wood is ripe and plant immediately in nursery rows. In a favorable season they will root and be ready for growth the following spring. They are covered with strawy manure to prevent heaving by frost.

I am careful to select plants which have a large fibrous root system and a thrifty-looking top. A good two-year-old is better than a one-year-old because it has a larger root system. Good thrifty one-year-olds, however, can be depended on to keep right on growing providing they are given good care.

I prefer fall to spring planting for the reason that currants leaf out and start into growth very early, and if the ground is wet in the spring, as it often is, and planting is delayed the currants will receive quite a setback. I have seen them planted when in full leaf, but they did not do well. By planting in autumn they become established before winter sets in and are ready for business when spring comes. They should not be pruned at all until spring.

My bushes are five feet apart in the row and the rows are seven feet and nine feet apart. The plants being five feet apart in the row allows plenty of room for them and also for cross cultivation. Starting on one side of the field; plant three rows seven feet apart, and then there should be a space of nine feet, and then another three rows seven feet apart, etc. This provides a space for the power sprayer. Even if one does not intend to use a large sprayer it is well to have the spaces wide enough to be able to drive a manure wagon through, as driving over the top of the bushes is certain to cause injury to the buds.

For best results thorough cultivation is essential. In the fall I plow up to the bushes and thoroughly furrow out the ground so that no surface water will remain on it. The field will then be in good condition to stand the winter. In the spring I begin cultivation just as soon as the ground can be worked well. A good implement to use is a two-horse spring-tooth cultivator which works the soil up into fine particles. Cross cultivation can be done with a one-horse spring-tooth cultivator. I cultivate once about every two weeks until after the crop is off, then cease cultivation. This gives the young succulent wood a chance to ripen up before winter sets in. If manure is applied it should be put on in the fall and plowed down so as to be partially rotted and available as plant food when growth starts in the spring.

Proper pruning is very important. The black varieties bear the fruit on wood of the preceding season's growth. As the canes become older the size of the fruit deteriorates. Red currants bear their best fruit on two-year-old wood, and I do not allow canes to remain longer than five years. Pruning may be done at any time after the leaves fall, but it is usually carried on in late winter. No set rule can be laid down, as many different conditions are met with and a good deal of common sense and judgment has to be exercised. Canes which have passed the age of greatest productiveness should be removed and young ones allowed to take their place. Broken branches and those too close to the ground should also be removed. Young vigorous branches should be headed back to encourage the production of fruit spurs all along their length. This is particularly true of varieties which have a tendency to produce their fruit spurs near the end of the branches, as when the bushes are heavily loaded with fruit they are apt to be borne to the ground, thus allowing the fruit to become spoiled. Young plants should not receive much pruning for three years except to cut back about two-thirds of the growth each year to encourage the development of fruit spurs.

Of the total population of New York State, 20 per cent. are English, 15 per cent. Germans, and 10 per cent. are Hebrews.



### Sunshine.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
J. W. Williamson.

This morning while working in my garden I found plants that were not half as large as other plants of the same age and kind which were growing nearby. What caused this difference in growth? The smaller ones were shaded and were not getting as much sunshine as they needed. I removed the useless plants that were shading them. Now, the rays of the sun will fall upon the weak plants and, I know, they will begin to take on new life and grow strong again.

Plants are not the only things that need sunshine. There are many human lives that are dwarfed and weakened by shadows. I say shadows because our troubles are not always real. We are sometimes unhappy and do not enjoy life because our attitude toward the world about us is wrong. We meet the world with a frown and we receive a frown. We look for thorns and we see thorns. The thorns were almost hidden by roses but we do not see the roses because we are not looking for them. We think the world is cold and dismal, but the real trouble is within ourselves. Our mind affects our vision and everything looks dark. The world may sometimes reflect our thoughts.

How can we dispel the darkness within and let in sunshine? We can do this by entertaining bright clean thoughts, and refusing to admit gloomy ones. At first, this may take strong will-power, but it will become easier each time we practise it until, in a short time, we will have formed the habit of looking on the bright side of life and our life will be radiating sunshine. We can get so busy looking for the good and beautiful things in life that we will not have time to ponder over sad thoughts, or to search for the mote in our brother's eye. We should pray God each day to keep us from "unrighteous thoughts."

In order to keep out from under the shadows, or to keep the shadows out, and to have a clear vision, we need healthy bodies. The ancient Egyptian priests were extremely scrupulous in the care of their bodies in order that, as Plutarch says, "their bodies might sit as light as possible about their souls." We should be careful about our diet, eat plenty of fruit, exercise regularly, and avoid every form of intemperance and dissipation. We do not often realize how much a healthy body helps us to enjoy life and to see and appreciate the real sunshine in everything about us.

But we should not stop when we have succeeded in letting in sunshine and in changing our attitude towards life. We should help others to cheer up and free themselves from gloomy thoughts. And by giving to others, our own supply, like the widows' oil, will be increased. My dear reader, if you have never tried it, cheer up and then go out and cheer up someone else and then look around you and see if the world does not really appear to you bigger and brighter than it ever did before.

### Finding Your Niche.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
F. H. Sweet, Va.

The close of the summer vacation each year means to thousands of young folks the beginning of a vocation. Indulgent fathers and mothers have given them a few weeks in which to signalize their release from the life of students. And now with the coming of September they are trying to find some niche reserved for them in the rushing business world.

The average youth who is looking about him for an opening, needs to be warned against taking up with the first thing that offers itself. This does not mean that he is to be foolishly exacting, nor aim so high that there will be no chance of his hitting the mark. But many a boy goes into his uncle's office, just because it is his uncle's office, and not because he has the slightest aptitude for his uncle's vocation. It is better to wait a little longer, to search a little harder, than to make a beginning as a misfit.

Another important point to remember is to look beyond the salary offered you at the start. There are some occupations where there is no great need to serve an apprenticeship. After a month or two, the beginner can do as well as another. Such positions frequently pay better than the more laborious sort at the start, but they have no future. The question of importance is not what you will be able to earn your first year, but what you will be earning in ten years.

Above all things, do not look for an easy job. Your first years of business life are a continuation of your education along practical lines. To get into a place which does not put a severe tax upon your ability means that you are wasting your time, and that instead of fitting yourself for a successful career you are carefully preparing to be a nobody.

### The Little Tree Doctor.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
E. Young Wead, D.C.

There are two woodpeckers every farmer ought to know. They should be as welcome as the family doctor in time of need, for their visits are always paid to the sick. Unlike the doctor, they come without being called and they require no fee. The doctor can't live on worms; the woodpecker can; and the bill which he presents is inserted in the tree and brings out a nice, fat, juicy grub.

Their surgical instruments are always with them, always clean, sharp and ready for use, and [their diagnosis is always correct. They never open a body in the wrong place only to find that the seat of the trouble is somewhere else. The instinct which leads them unerringly to locate a codling moth or an apple borer is sure and true, and though after one of their visits an unsightly wound may be left, the health of the tree will be vastly improved.

The hairy and the downy woodpeckers are pretty birds, common throughout the United States. They have breasts of light gray, backs of blue-gray with a white streak down the middle, barred

because of the leafless trees. Downy is very sociable, and when the bird tourists have taken their departure, he associates with nuthatches, creepers and titmice, who all like to forage over the bark of trees.

The larvae and pupae of beetles constitute the chief food of these woodpeckers, but the birds also consume quantities of weevils, ants, bugs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, flies and other insects, more than three-fourths of their food being animal. E. Dwight Sanderson, of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "The downy woodpecker is the arch enemy of the codling moth, and were it not for his good offices in destroying the larvae in winter, your crop might frequently be a failure."

Let no man then disregard the counsel of these competent surgeons, but rather let him aid in restoring health to the sick trees, for what these trees need and must have is a bath—a good lime-sulphur bath—and a thorough drenching.

### Stay on the Farm.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—As worthy as is the "Back to the Farm" movement (and I not only endorse it

the matter, there is what we may term the moral feature. If we can persuade the young people to remain on the farm; and make it so attractive that they will want to, we will have solved many questions of social service. Certain it is, for instance, that the social evil would not be as nearly pronounced as it is if there were fewer young people flocking to the city every year. While I grant that there are, and always will be, seasoned city boys and girls who will tread the downward path of lust and licentiousness, the great harvest is found in the innocent boys and girls fresh from the country. At home there was no social evil, and their education was rightfully neglected with respect to this evil. Therefore, thrown entirely upon their own resources and completely ignorant of city ways and nature's passions, they fall a ready prey to the social evil shark and procurer.—Alan Pressley Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

### IRELAND. The Sermon.

"In the Eastern ocean, far distant from our own country, lies an island famed in story and sacred in the memory of many men. Of all the land separated by the Creator in the beginning, this small plot was portioned among the fairest. It is the home or at least, the birthplace of the celebrated Celt. And to him there is no place so beautiful, no land so green, no sky so smiling, no home so well loved as this little sea-locked island. Nature, through a kind Providence, has blessed her almost to indulgence.

"In this favored land there dwelt in pre-Christian times a pagan people. A people a little above the barbarian but gifted exceedingly with natural endowments. In a mild temperature and under a smiling sky, they tilled luxuriant soil and rejoiced in the freedom of a simple life. They had not progressed from the field, to the town, but had made for themselves such implements of service as necessity demanded. In the crude arts of the day, the earliest inhabitants were far more proficient than their neighbors. They had invaded the realm of music and their bards had constructed and preserved in living speech a literature that bespoke their higher feelings."

### OVER TWO HUNDRED CARS.

Train Mile and Three-fifths in Length  
Required to Handle Rochester  
Products Each Day.

According to officials of the New York Central railroad, 225 freight cars are loaded each day with Rochester products which are sent to all parts of the world. The cars in a string would make a train a mile and three-fifths in length. Rochester plants, it is figured, are turning out on an average a carload of manufactured products every six and one-half minutes in the twenty-four hours in the day, for this one railroad to carry.

To handle this traffic twenty-four locomotives are required to pick up and place the cars of merchandise from the 175 factory switches, forty-four team tracks and the Kent street and Portland avenue freight yards. Solid trainloads are made up for many cities in all parts of the country as well as Canadian points.

### GOOD CHANGE.

#### Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an ill young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker—nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum  
—sold by Grocers.



Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers.

wings of brown-gray and white, and a little touch of red on each side of the poll. Their bills are long, strong and sharp and they use them for hammer and chisel. Their tongues are long and cylindrical, terminating in a hard barbed point, well fitted to draw out the smallest and wariest worm. Their legs terminate in four toes, two on each side, which together with their stiff tail-feathers, give them a remarkable purchase power.

The hairy woodpecker is a noisy bird and likes the forest as well as the orchard. Like some physicians, it is always calling attention to its good deeds by loud cries and rapid flights. The downy woodpecker, on the other hand, is quiet and unobtrusive, so busy with its work that it forgets to advertise and sometimes even forgets to be afraid. It is the smallest bird of its family and may be distinguished from the hairy by its smallness and its gentle manners.

The downy woodpecker loves the orchard and is pre-eminently the farmer's friend; and if any man believes the bird is eating his fruit without due cause, let him examine the apple attacked and see if it has not contained a worm. Some fruit this bird must have, but it prefers wild berries.

These birds are not fond of travel and in winter they may be found as busily at work as in the warmer months, and they are probably more noticed in winter

but lend my influence in that direction), there is a phase of the problem that has not been considered. It is the necessity of encouraging those already on the farm to remain there. This is most important and should meet with the approval of those whose agricultural pursuits are injured by the exodus of farm workers to the cities.

It is not doubted that any influence that can be brought to bear on those now in the towns and cities to return to the farm is energy well expended. What is of vastly more importance, though, is the influence exerted to keep on the farm those who would otherwise leave it and take up their residence in the city. One reason why the "Stay on the Farm" movement is important is that those already in that most desirable work are the ones closest in touch with the needs and requirements of the farm. They are therefore better qualified to make a success of farming. Again, even though a person returns to the farm, after a residence in the city, it is found by experience that that person has lost some of his cunning. The handles of the plow no longer transmit the electric thrill of pleasure so well known to every one who has had the privilege of breaking ground for planting. The weeds no longer flee before the well-directed aim of the hoe, and the art of "hilling" corn becomes a lost art.

But aside from the material features of





"Think nothing done while aught remains to do" said Napoleon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1914

Summer Clouds.—How cold the clouds appear in winter, how warm the summer clouds appear and how beautiful, and yet the clouds we see in winter are the same clouds we see in summer. Winter clouds possess the same substance as the summer clouds. Why then should the clouds of one season be so much more attractive than those of another season? You can answer this question as well as the writer. There is more warmth, more sunshine in the summer clouds. Am I a winter cloud or a summer cloud? Every year there are different seasons in all lives and in all there must be some winter, but let us not forget how beautiful these winter clouds may be made by warmth and sunshine.

Elberta or Alberta?—The correct way to spell the name of one of the most popular peaches and one of the most valuable for market purposes is Elberta. It is well that the editors of commercial and literary journals should know how this word is spelled, for it is likely that they will have occasion to spell the word Elberta many times during the next fifty years. I cannot state definitely, but my impression is that the Elberta peach was named after a young lady. It originated on the farm of Samuel Rump in Georgia. There is a section of Northwest Canada which is known by the name of Alberta. Numerous editors through the country have heard more of this farming section called Alberta than they have of the peach Elberta, and this is the reason why we so often see the name of this peach incorrectly spelled.

#### Small Wounds Are Dangerous.

Bruises, cuts or scratches on the hands or any part of the body are dangerous. These small wounds are considered of no importance and they may not be important so far as the wound or soreness is concerned. These small wounds are dangerous for the reason that the soil, the hands, the gloves, the harness, shoes, the clothing, and thousands of other things which may come into contact with the wound contain germs that may get into the wound and make it necessary to amputate the hand or leg or to confine the patient for months in the hospital. I have seen men with fresh sores on their hands working in the garden soil without protection, not knowing that they are in danger of contracting lockjaw, the germs of which are almost ever present in garden soil. A friend having a sore heel neglected it and finally had to pay hundreds of dollars for surgical treatment of the wound on account of germs getting into the wound. Remember that the danger of the cut or bruise is not in its size or painfulness, but that the danger lies in the possibility of serious germs getting into the wound, which has cost many people their lives.

#### The Age Limit.

Many people fear that they have passed the age when success is possible. Often this is a mistaken idea, for the physical and mental faculties of men and women frequently persist to latter years. It is true that of late years more is being expected of young men and young women than in the past, but if we study history we will see that much of the best work has been achieved in the latter years of life. This is true not only in literature, in art and invention, but in business. There are many instances of business men who have failed repeatedly but who have been eminently successful after the age of sixty years. While the young man has the advantage of superior physical vigor, the man of more mature age has a vast storehouse of experience which may easily offset the vigor of youth.

It is surprising how people differ in their opinion as to what period of life may be described as old age. I recall an instance where young persons referred to a neighboring youth as awfully old though he was only twenty-one years of age. Young people think everybody old who is older than they are. They look forward to the age of fifty years as the age of retirement, but when the fifty years has expired they may feel themselves as youthful and as ambitious as ever. Many great successes in life have been reached after the age of fifty or even sixty years.

#### The Old Homestead.

A prominent business man, who has accumulated a million dollars by his skill and industry, tells me that he was born and brought up on a farm near those which I have purchased. While this rich man does not speak of his interest in that old homestead I know that he cannot have forgotten it or his boyhood experience on that farm and in the surrounding country. The smaller the buildings, the more impoverished the farm, the more secluded the retreat, where scarcely a traveler passes all the day long,—the more interest this man may take in these scenes of his boyhood life.

How much this man in years past on this old farm made of every passing event, each holiday, though widely separated, each long winter, each heated summer, each slowly approaching spring and tinted autumn. How greatly he prized the visits

coding moth, for these apples were absolutely perfect. Can you doubt that from this day forward there was a well-worn path to the Sweet Bough apple tree? for its reputation spread rapidly, not only among the boys and girls, but among the hired men who were numerous about the place.

A well-worn path was also made to a Short Stem apple tree in the same orchard and to three trees of an apple known in those days as the Golden Sweet, a very sweet apple with oily skin, which I have not seen for many years and which I fear is now extinct.

#### The Lovers.

"How silly they act!" exclaimed the elderly maiden lady to a sour-faced man on a street car bound for the park on a sunny June afternoon.

"That is just what I have been thinking," said the four-faced man. "How absolutely ridiculous it is for a young man and young woman to act as they do in this public place."

"It is absolutely scandalous," said the lady, "the way that girl looked at the young man accompanying her, and I noticed the continual twitching of his arm as though he were eager to get his arm around the girl's waist, even in the presence of all these people."

"Perfectly monstrous and sickening!" said the sour-faced man. "There ought to be a law against it."

"Certainly," said the lady, "there ought to be a policeman on every car going to the park to prevent this sort of thing from happening."

Now comes the comment of the philos-



A machine for sorting peaches into various sizes. Notice that into the front basket the larger peaches are run and into the rear baskets the lower grades. These sorting machines have been most largely used in sorting oranges. But now the large apple growers and peach growers of western New York are using these sorting machines for various hardy fruits.

to the city some fifteen miles distant, which occurred perhaps not more than three or four times a year. Each of those visits was probably on the date of the annual exhibition of some great circus company. Another was the Fourth of July, when rural people seek the city and city people seek the quietness of the country.

How great were the attractions of the coming of the threshing machine in October, and other days when the fish began to bite in the stream a mile away. Even the annual auctions occurring on neighboring farms were attractions to the boy on the farm in those early days, compared with which the greatest city exhibition would now be eclipsed. Thoughts of this man's early farm experience must ever enrich his life.

#### A Well-Worn Path.

When I was a boy on the farm my father sowed wheat in the orchard. The soil being fertile and full of humus, the wheat prospered and grew apace. Near the center of this orchard was a Sweet Bough apple tree, younger than the trees surrounding it. The vigorous wheat growing in the orchard obscured the view and kept the boys and men from wandering through the orchard as they naturally might, thus the Sweet Bough apple tree in the center of the orchard was neglected and partially forgotten.

One day I happened to think of this apple tree and the possibility that it might contain some ripe apples, therefore I trudged through the wheat, which was almost as high as my head, and found the ground covered under this apple tree with large and beautiful sweet apples as yellow as gold and free from wormholes. This must have been before the day of the

ophers. Have these two elderly people forgotten how they used to conduct themselves when they were youngsters, when to them all the year 'round was like a bright June day, and when getting to a parklike place for an evening lunch, or to hear the band play, in companionship with the dearest girl or boy on earth was as near heaven as human beings will ever attain during this earthly existence? Here is the trouble—we forget. The trials and tribulations of life have soured us. We can no longer enjoy seeing other people so much more happy than it is possible for us to be.

#### Electricity as an Aid to the Growth of Plants and Trees.

Electricity is one of the world's mysteries which possibly may never be solved. Here is a tremendous force, invisible, which can travel around the earth in a few seconds. No one has ever seen electricity, but they have seen the effects of it under certain conditions in lights, and in trees or buildings which have been wrecked by its force. Possibly electricity is the force which holds the suns and planets and other heavenly bodies in their orbits.

Can electricity be made to promote the growth of plants, vines and trees? Experiments by Newman would seem to indicate that electricity can be made available in promoting growth of vegetables, etc. It is too early for the average landowner to speculate upon what electricity may be made to do for him in the future in the way of promoting growth, but we can all look forward hopefully and consider the possibility of help from electric currents in agriculture. An apparent gain of 30% has been discovered in the productiveness of strawberries, 17% in cucumbers, 33%

in beets and the amount of sugar in the beets has been increased 1%. Grain under the influence of electricity gained in yield 29% to 39% and sold at a higher price on account of its superior quality. The electricity was conveyed to the plants through a network of small copper wires placed 15 inches above the ground.

#### The Efficient Woman and the Inefficient Husband.

It is a sad sight to see a competent business wife tied to an incompetent man who does not realize that he is incompetent or does not realize that his wife is far more competent than he to manage the affairs of the household, or even of the business in which the husband is engaged.

There are in this world large numbers of wives who are far more competent to manage business than are their husbands. Where the husband recognizes this superiority and allows his wife to manage the finances of the family or of the business, not infrequently notable success is achieved, but in most instances the husband, no matter how inefficient he may be, clings to the idea that he is master of the situation, and, whether for good or ill, he must remain at the head of affairs. Such men usually become poorer and poorer each year and finally end in bankruptcy or in seriously reduced circumstances. I sympathize with the wife who is ambitious and competent with a husband who is worthy in many respects but who has no idea of the value of money or how to spend it to the best advantage or how to make money or how to invest it.

#### How to Get Twice as Much Work Done.

Yesterday I employed a man to do certain work on my home grounds. This man spent three hours before I was aware that he had arrived. When I learned that he was at work I went out and worked with him one hour. The man accomplished more during this one hour than I was with him than he did in the three hours during which he worked alone.

This is nothing new to me. I discovered many years ago that many laborers are willing to exercise their hands and feet, but are more or less unwilling to exercise their heads, in the work they may be doing. I have long ago discovered that if I or any other brain worker can work with the average laborer he can get more than twice as much work done without increasing the burden or wearisomeness of the labor. I do not believe in crowding laborers in efforts to get two days' work done in one, or urging the speed of the hands or feet, but I do favor the exercise of the head in all kinds of work and the increase of achievements thus secured by head work. I find that most laborers are willing to work and think they are doing their best, when I feel sure they could accomplish much more by less physical exhaustion and more mental work. But it would seem as though many laboring men have formed such habits of working the hands and feet without bringing into the operation headwork that it is hard work for them to change methods later in life.

Take this for example: I have found that the average laborer in feeding horses hay will, in spite of orders to the contrary, stuff the mangers full of hay rather than stop and mentally consider how much or how little hay each horse should have. I mean by this that the man can stuff the manger full of hay without much mental exercise, therefore he prefers to do the work in this way rather than to call into the feeding of horses head work.

I sometimes find teams overburdened with excessively heavy loads when the condition of the roads would warrant light loads. Here is a condition that requires head work. The roads are bad, there is a hill to climb, and the laborer should exercise his brains in order to decide how much load he should place upon the wagon that particular day when the roads are bad. Another day when the roads are good, the man's mental equipment would encourage him to load more heavily, but how often does it occur that the same load is placed upon the wagon when the roads are bad that is placed there when the roads are good, through lack of head work?

#### LARGE YIELD OF APPLES.

Peach Crop Also Will Be Large in West Virginia and Georgia.

Apples this year promise an excellent yield according to reports to the Department of Agriculture, announced to-day.

Insect pests killed many old orchards in New England and damage from tent caterpillars was common from Maine to New York.

A bumper peach crop is indicated in West Virginia and a very large one in Georgia. A light yield is indicated in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, where late frost did injury, as it did in the North Atlantic States from Maine to New Jersey.



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His Sad Loss.

"I am sorry to hear of your sad loss, Mr. Brown. Low you must miss your poor wife!"  
"Miss her? I should think I do! I shouldn't be doing this 'ere if she was about, I can tell 'ee."—London Opinion.

### The Preacher and Farming.

By C. A. Green.

In the past it has not been deemed necessary that the rural clergyman should be able to instruct farmers and fruit growers. If the rural preacher in the past was qualified to preach sermons along the same lines as those preached in cities, nothing further was expected except the ordinary visitations and attendance at social functions.

Of late years the idea has dawned upon a few far-seeing individuals that the rural dominion can make his work far more helpful if he qualifies himself to teach at least some of the necessary things that farmers and fruit growers should learn and practice.

Supposing the pastor has in his congregation almost exclusively workers in coal mines. If the pastor knows nothing about the hardships of the coal miner or of coal mining as one of the world's works, you can readily see that this pastor would not be qualified for preaching to those coal miners. It is equally true that no preacher can be fully qualified to fill the rural pulpit in the midst of farms, orchards, berry fields and vineyards without some knowledge of farming and fruit growing.

Happy then may be the clergyman who preaches to farmers if he has been born and brought up on a farm, for in that case he will have retained much that he learned in his younger days of farming and fruit growing. By judicious reading he can increase his knowledge and keep up with the times and thus be in position to sympathize with the people who sustain his church and to aid and encourage them in their daily work.

The rural preacher who has not the advantage of being born and brought up on a farm may still be able to acquire at least a theoretical idea of farming and to place himself in a position where he also can offer suggestions as to necessary fertilizers for the soil, the time of applying them, and in regard to the pruning and planting of trees, or new ideas of ditching, woodcutting, plowing, cultivating, reaping and mowing.

The rural clergyman may be assured that he can make his sermons more interesting and serviceable to his farmer and fruit grower congregations and to their wives and children by alluding in his sermons to farming by way of illustrations and anecdotes.

What I am aiming at is the thought that the sermon to the rural congregation should not be precisely the same sermon that is preached to a city audience. The rural sermon should smack of the furrow, of the vineyard, of the sower and the gleaner, the harvester and the man with the hoe.

I can never forget a sermon preached in a beautiful grove, near the spot where I was born, at harvest time fifty years ago, the good pastor long since having been buried in the village cemetery. His text was: "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh the harvest? Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Sure enough, through loopholes through the trees of the grove we could see upon the hillside the wheat fields ready for the harvesting. What beautiful thoughts of particular interest to cultivators of the soil would naturally follow such a text as this.

"Do you wish to rid yourself of many aggravating bodily ills? Then go into the sunshine, throw away the nostrums with which you are being poisoned, and absorb the acids, salts, and oils that were intended as a natural healer and regulator of your body. Do you want bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked children? Then let your bill for fruit be twice that for white bread and meat. Fruit is the cheapest, the healthiest and the most nutritious and best of foods."

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLING, Vice-Pres. and Mgr. M. H. GREEN, Sec'y.

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Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor

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### Common Mistakes About Nursery Practices.

Mr. Geo. Friday, a Michigan peach grower, in his interesting paper read before the last meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, makes a few mistakes in regard to the practice of nurserymen, which I would like to correct.

He says that a poor or a stunted peach tree is far worse than no peach tree at all. My opinion differs inasmuch as I have never seen a one-year-old peach tree, no matter how small, that I could not transform into a vigorous and productive tree, but small trees require especial attention.

He says that in buying trees there is danger of getting run-down stock, for nurserymen are careless in the handling of their trees after being dug, allowing the trees to lie exposed to the sun, after which they are stored in the cellar with a little moss packed around the roots until spring, when they are sold.

It is true that there are careless men in every department of human industry, but it is a mistake to assume that trees wintered as he mentions in cellars have lost their vitality. Nearly all trees are now wintered as stated, and far more successfully and safely and with less loss of vitality than if the trees had been left undug in the field. Nearly all nursery peach trees left outdoors the past winter would have been utterly destroyed by the severity of the winter, whereas being stored in cool cellars they came through the winter in splendid condition.

Mr. Friday says that many nurserymen are compelled too often to raise their stock on the same soil with the danger of getting a lot of things they do not want on the roots of the trees. His meaning here is not clear, but probably he refers to insects, but I have not known of such troubles as he mentions. The insects that prey upon the peach are not as a rule those that prey upon other fruit trees. The scale and curculio are the only exceptions I think of, and these do not attack peach trees as readily as other trees.

He says that it is the general belief that some varieties run out, the Crawford possibly being the best example of this deterioration. In response to this I would claim that Crawfords, Early and Late, have not deteriorated so far as I can see, and they are perhaps the oldest of all the varieties cultivated at the present day. It has not been decided that varieties can be improved by selection of buds from trees bearing superior specimens, though this is possible.

He says that we bud from a new generation every year and that if the deterioration is only very slight in the course of twenty years we are quite apt to go back twenty times that amount, or probably he meant to say twenty times in amount. I do not see just how it is that nurserymen bud from a new generation every year. It seems to me that nurserymen bud what has descended to them from the original generation or the descendants of the original tree of Crawford. If the Crawford peach has deteriorated every year, as Mr. Friday suggests, it would of necessity be a very poor peach to-day, whereas the Crawford is an excellent variety at this date.

Mr. Friday says that if the Crawford peach has run out by shiftless methods it would improve if it had brains applied to it. Mr. Friday should remember that there are two Crawford peaches entirely distinct from each other, therefore the word Crawford peach is not specific. As I said before, whether any variety of peach can be improved through the selection of buds is a question in dispute.

Mr. Friday expresses the belief that if the experiment stations and others would cross-fertilize the different good varieties they would succeed in getting a peach similar to the Elberta which would resist curl-leaf almost entirely and possibly one that would resist the yellows. It seems to me that in this latter prophecy Mr. Friday is expecting too much if he expects that through cross-fertilization another fruit as valuable as Elberta might be produced and with more resisting foliage and with ability to resist the yellows.—C. A. Green.

### We Should Help to Make the World a Better Place in Which to Live.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Calvin For-es.

When I look at the throng of men moving up and down the city streets searching for an opportunity to consummate some deal by which they can share a commission, when I enter their stores and see the eager salesmen so anxious to sell the goods in stock at a higher price than their cost, I ask myself to what extent do these lines of work better the world at large?

Upon the windows of the "skyscrapers" I read the signs in dazzling gold. From the bottom to the top, not one suggests growth and permanent benefit to the world. What emanates from any one of these hundreds of offices that has a lasting influence that in time its benefits will be realized?

True, a certain number of lawyers, doctors, preachers and commission men may be considered a necessary evil, but if two-thirds of them would get out on the broad untilled soil with a plow and spade, set out a gooseberry bush, a row of cherry trees, an apple orchard, they would be doing a work that would be of lasting benefit to the world.

I have a friend who is a great orator. For many years he has served his state in the highest legislative body of the United States. He tells me of his desire to get back to the soil. He loves nature in its simplest form. He tells me that he has always had a great desire to raise a rooster. "Ah!" said I, "if you would get out on a piece of God's soil raise a rooster, and set out an orchard, beautify it with shrubs and flowers, you would be raising a monument to your memory more lasting than the echoes of your voice in the halls of the United States Senate."

If I plant a tree, generations yet to be born will rest beneath its shade and call me blessed.

### The Selection of Soil.

The man who moves onto a new farm cannot be expected the first year to learn about the different soils of different fields on that farm and which fields or soils are best adapted to the various crops.

In fruit growing it sometimes takes many years to learn which field, which hill-top or hill-side or slope, or what character of soil is best suited to the various fruits to be planted on that farm. This is more particularly noticeable with small fruits than with tree fruits. While heavy soils containing considerable clay are stronger and more fertile than sandy soils, they are far more difficult to cultivate and often do not bring as good returns as those soils largely composed of sand, which do not harden or crust over after heavy rains.

The soil at the largest of Green's Fruit Farms is a clayey loam, almost too heavy for growing strawberries, and yet we have succeeded in securing large crops of superior berries on this soil, but we have secured these strawberries by a larger outlay of labor than would have been



A Glimpse of the Underworld.

Maid (in hoarse whisper)—Excuse me, mum! Cook ses she's very sorry, but she's trod on the pudding.—Punch (London).

necessary had we planted them on lighter soils. We have sandy farms nearer the city of Rochester, N. Y., where we find that we can grow strawberries at much less expense than at the larger farms. As regards strawberry plants we can grow ten times as many on a light sandy soil as on a heavy soil and can dig them at a fraction of the expense that is necessary on a heavy soil.

It is justly held that clayey loam will hold the moisture better than sandy soil, but this is not true if the clayey soil is allowed to harden. You cannot expect plants or even trees to grow in soil the surface of which is hard and uncultivated. You will notice, from these remarks, the importance, in buying a farm, to get the soil you are looking for and which is most desirable for the kind of product you are proposing to raise upon that soil. For gardening purposes or for the growing of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, I greatly prefer a sandy loam. But for the home garden, no matter what the soil may be, it can be made to produce a home supply of almost anything in the way of fruits.—C. A. Green.

### The Railroad Worm.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have not seen anything in your paper about the railroad worm, its habits and what to do to destroy it. I have several apple trees useless because of this worm. It works in the flesh of the apple, marking "railroads" through and through the apple so the whole apple is spoiled. I have been told to gather up all the windfalls as the worm wintered in them, but that has not proved effectual. If you can suggest a remedy in your paper I shall be grateful.—Mattie E. Robinson, Vermont.

Reply: The leading authorities say the most effective treatment for the railroad worm is to pick up the wormy apples or pasture hogs in the orchard. Spraying does not seem to be effective, though arsenate of lead is used. The presence of the railroad worm is generally an evidence of the lack of spraying for other insects. Pasturing hogs in the orchard would not show immediate results, but if you pastured them this year and allowed them to eat, as they will, every wormy apple that falls, you would probably find that next year you would not be bothered with railroad worms. The advantage of pasturing hogs in the orchard is that the insects come out of the apples and go into the ground for the winter. As the hogs eat the apples as soon as they fall, they prevent a brood hatching out for the coming year.

### PRIZE FOOD.

#### Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods, but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve, and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble; even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.





## Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,  
Associate Editor.

### Something About Plums.

Among the fruit grown in ancient times the plum is one that was much prized. There are records that clearly prove this as far back as several centuries before the Christian era. Scientific explorers have found plum seeds in the submerged ruins of ancient dwellings in the lakes of Europe. The Greeks and Romans cultivated many varieties and it is probable that their predecessors did the same. The original home of the species they grew and that have since been scattered all over the temperate parts of both hemispheres is not certainly known, but may have been southern Europe or Asia Minor. In China and Japan they have been growing plums for untold ages, but only within recent years have their species and varieties been known and cultivated in other parts of the world. In our own country we have many species that are not found elsewhere.

There is scarcely an arable soil or a climate outside the tropics and arctic in which some varieties of the plum will not grow. In this country there are some native kinds that flourish in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while some of the European varieties do very well in Mexico and in Northern Florida they are growing some of our native species with good success.

### EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Perhaps the most useful species of plum is the one commonly called *Prunus domestica*. It is cultivated extensively in Europe and the two Americas and to some extent in Africa, Australia and New Zealand. It is not only used in the fresh state but many of its varieties may be dried and thus kept the year around and transported to the ends of the earth. These varieties with hard flesh are called prunes and this is a term that distinguishes the meaty plums from those that are too soft and juicy to make a good dried product. None of the other species of plums in any part of the world are really fit to dry, but when used in other ways they are excellent. There are so many fine varieties of this class and of such various shapes, sizes, colors and flavors that one who cannot be satisfied would be unreasonable. In some parts of the Eastern and all of the Pacific states these varieties succeed, but between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain ranges they are almost a failure everywhere because of the curculio, mainly. In that region it is better to plant the American species. The varieties of the domestica class are far the largest and best flavored of all known plums. And it is fortunate that some of the largest and most beautiful are also the most successfully grown. The Yellow Egg, Lombard, Bradshaw, Grand Duke and Duane are of this character but are not of highest quality. Among the very choice varieties for family use are Golden Drop, Jefferson, Washington, McLaughlin, Reine Claude, Transparent and Peach. Of the true prunes there are several that are of good quality and dependable bearers, the Italian, Agen (or Petite), German and Pacific are among the best.

There is a class of prunes called damsons that have that name because the original variety came from Damascus in the Old World, so far as can be learned. The species is *Prunus insititia* and is quite distinct from domestica in several important particulars. The French is decidedly the best variety, being the largest and most salable and is equal in bearing and otherwise to the Shropshire and all other kinds so far tested by growers.

### AMERICAN PLUMS.

The next most important class of plums to our fruit growers is composed of the native American species, of which there are several. The hardy *Prunus Americana* is very common in the wild state over a large part of country and extends to the colder sections where the ordinary cultivated plums usually fail. While this species is the one to which the most of the really desirable varieties belong, there are other species and sub-species that for practical purposes it is not necessary to mention or describe. Suffice it to say that some of them are native of the Gulf Coast and are not hardy in the extreme North and some are native in that region and are entirely hardy. There are some valuable varieties of all these species that have been found growing wild and are well worthy of the propaga-

tion and general planting that they are receiving. Many thousand seedlings have been grown from the best of the wild stock and from various crosses made between the best of the selected varieties of this character, including the originals, and some of them have proved to be well worthy of general cultivation. Yet this improvement of our native plums has only been fairly begun. Among the best of the varieties that have been well tested are De Soto, Stoddard, Hawkeye, Surprise, Brittlewood, Terry and Pottawatamie. There are other varieties that are of more recent discovery or that have been produced by careful crossing that give promise of still better results. There is no longer a lack of good plums for the cold regions of the central and northern states nor for the extreme South, for there are those of good quality and having adaptability to the varied climatic conditions. They are practically resistant to the attacks of the curculio.

### ASIATIC PLUMS.

There have been many of the best plums of Japan and China introduced in this country and tested within the last two or three decades and also many seedlings grown from them. They have also been crossed with our native plums, and by these means many new kinds originated and have been tested all over the country. At first it was thought that this class of plums would prove a wonderful addition to our list of good varieties, but after many years of experience the fact is forced upon us that they are not generally very valuable. While the fruit is large and beautiful it has peculiar flavors that are not pleasing to the taste, it rots badly in most regions, the trees bloom early and the crop is often destroyed. The trees are not very hardy and many are ill-shaped and have wood that is easily broken. In some favored sections it may be wise to plant the Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Satsuma, Climax, and a few others may be worth planting, but there is little to recommend them when compared with those of the better types.

### CONCLUSION.

That plum culture has its troubles there is no doubt, for there are many insects and fungus diseases that affect both tree and fruit, but there are so many points in favor that no one should be discouraged. There is scarcely a section where people live in all the country that several good varieties may not be grown.—H. E. Van Deman.

## Answers to Inquiries.

Is the oak tree a desirable tree to plant, and if so why are not more oak trees planted? A nurseryman tells me that though he catalogued oak trees last spring he did not sell one. He offered white oak, black oak and English oak.—New York Subscriber.

Reply: Oak trees are among the most permanent of any and deserve planting far more than is the case. They also grow to large size and should be given ample room. They are usually of slow growth at the start, but after they are well started, grow fast enough. Their shade is dense and as street or roadside trees they are very satisfactory, as well as on the edge of the lawn or elsewhere. The scarlet and willow oaks are among the best of the varieties.

Ditching.—Are not tile drains liable to get filled up and clogged, either by the roots of growing trees or for other reasons? What is your experience in tile logging?—Subscriber.

Reply: Tile drains are often clogged by the roots of trees. A good plan is to place several thicknesses of tarred paper over the joints of the tile, which is said to prevent the entrance of the roots to some extent. The Carolina poplar and other species of the cottonwood family are very bad about clogging drains and should not be planted near them. In fact, these trees are of little value except for making quick growth.

### Walnut Inquiry.

Prof. Van Deman:—I purchased a Japan walnut tree a year ago last April. It did well last summer, but I notice this season the leaves are turning black and not doing as well as I would like to

see it. By your experience as a tree grower, I thought you might know what the trouble is. I have looked it over, and I cannot find anything in the shape of bugs or lice. I wish you would kindly look it up at your earliest convenience, and let me know what I could do for it.—F. H. Floyd, Mass.

Reply: It is impossible to tell what is the cause of the trouble with this tree from this meagre description. The leaves of the walnut are usually healthy, but there are some diseases that affect them occasionally. The Japanese walnut is not tender or unhealthy. The sure way to learn the facts in such a case is to send specimens of the affected leaves to the State Experiment Station, giving all the particulars as to the condition of the tree. There are experts at every such place who ought to be able to examine the specimens and give the desired information.

Do you favor special fertilizers or manures for the various small and large fruits, or would you consider any farm phosphate suitable for almost any kind of fruit?—Reader.

Reply: There are some differences in the requirements of the various classes of fruits, but they all need potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. Some are made too soft and their time of maturity may be set back by too much nitrogen. Most of the ordinary mixed fertilizers that contain the three elements named in the following proportions would be about right for one acre per year: Actual potash 50 pounds; actual phosphoric acid, 50 pounds; and nitrogen, 30 pounds. These may be contained in various materials and there should be no guessing as to the analysis, so that the above contents are there. Good farmyard manure is also very beneficial because it contains certain ferments that are needed in the soil.

### A New Kind of Fruit.

Mr. C. A. Green:—Last week I saw what to me is a new fruit, and would like to hear what you or Prof. Van Deman thinks of it. The tree is in White Plains, N. Y., on my sister's place. It was grown from a late Crawford peach pit. The tree is distinctly peach. The fruit, while it has a peach pit, has a smooth, dark purple skin, showing a yellow cheek. They tell me the flavor is a combination and very fine. It ripens the last week in August. It had a few peaches, or whatever they may be called, last year, but the tree is now loaded with fruit. I would like very much to have the opinion of one or both of you on this fruit as to what it is and whether it could be arranged so as to get anything out of the tree by putting it on the market. I will enclose envelope, but will be glad to see some comments on it in the Fruit Grower.—Fred H. Smith, N. Y.

Reply: This is a variety of peach that has no down or pubescence on the fruit. Such sports or novelties among peaches are called nectarines. I have grown them from peach seeds that I gathered and planted from peach trees. I have also planted seeds of the smooth or fuzzless varieties and got seedlings that were like ordinary peaches. There are several named varieties of this character of fruit called nectarines. The fruit is usually stung by the curculio so badly that it is ruined and the trees are therefore of little value.

Why is not the work of such men as Jacob Moore, T. V. Munson, and other similar men better appreciated? These men have added much to the wealth of the nation.

Reply: Perhaps the main reason why the work of originators of choice varieties of fruit is not properly appreciated is ignorance of what they have done, and the struggles they had in doing it. One who has never tried to produce a really choice fruit cannot fully understand how tedious and difficult it is to even make the necessary efforts. I have had but little experience of this kind, but I have been with T. V. Munson, George W. Campbell and others when they have shown me the series of numbered seedlings they had grown for the purpose of securing what they desired. All that the average growers and consumers want is the thing itself. They care little how it came or where from. There is little sentiment in ordinary life, but to me life without sentiment is dull and unsatisfactory.

Which is the best fruit growing state? Which are the three best fruit growing states in this country?

Reply: This is not a fair question, for there is no one state that is better than any other in the whole country. Perhaps New York grows more fruit than any other, but there are parts of the territory

within its borders that are very unsuitable for fruit growing. And there are reasons for the extent of the business in the state, such as the date of settlement and the nearness to the big markets. There should be no one or three states singled out as the best of all of our great country in which to engage in fruit growing, even if it could be done. Nor do state lines limit or define the many regions that are especially suited to the business. Climatic conditions, soil and access to good transportation to market are some of the chief factors that enter into this question. It is also a matter of the suitability of the man to the business as well. Adaptability and energy have a lot to do with successful fruit growing. One need not be content with a bad place, but if he will make good use of the opportunities that are afforded it may be better than to go to another place that may seem to be more suitable.

What is your opinion about connecting poultry keeping and fruit growing? What fruits do you advise planting in poultry yards?—I. K. G.

Reply: The poultry business goes very well with fruit growing. Chickens are especially good in eating insects that are harmful. Plum trees are very good in poultry yards, also apple and pear trees, but they need plenty of room so they will not grow over the fences. Movable houses for chickens, that can be changed from one part of an orchard to another, are very serviceable and really better than permanent houses, especially for summer use.

Can you suggest anything that the editor of a farm magazine can do to spur the lazy husband on the farm to more energetic work? What can a resolute and industrious woman do to improve a lazy husband?

Reply: True laziness is inborn and as natural and unchangeable as the leopard's spots. I know of no way to make an industrious person out of a lazy one. Circumstances might arise that would spur a naturally lazy man to cause him to work, but there would be no spirit of industry in him. The way to serve a lazy man or woman is to let them alone. They never deserve to be tied to an industrious partner for life. But if the fact dawn on the unsuspecting partner after marriage (which would be the result of haste or criminal ignorance), there is about nothing to do but to endure the results. Suggestions are practically useless, unless it would be to try to induce the lazy man to grow something that is especially good to eat. That might spur him a little.

### What Plant for Dry and Sterile Soil?

Oliver R. Howe of Mass. writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has a strip of ground in front of his house in the glaring sun, in which nothing which he has tried will grow. He asks whether I can suggest any plant that will succeed on such soil.

Reply: I assume that the soil you speak of is that extending from the foundation of your front cellar wall towards the street. This soil in almost every instance is that which was dug out of the excavation made for the cellar of the house in which you live, that is the soil is subsoil which has been used in grading your front yard nearest the house. Such subsoil is never fitted for the growing of plants or shrubs. Many people complain that they cannot make nursery products grow in beds in front of their houses, whereas the trouble is not with the plants or shrubs, but with the soil, which is absolutely sterile in most instances. Further than this, the soil close to the foundation wall in front of your house is apt to be exceedingly dry as the ordinary showers of rain are prevented from falling close to the house by the house itself and its cornice. The soil is further made exceedingly dry by its nearness to the cellar wall, which causes such little water as does fall in that spot to rapidly leak away.

Any person desiring to make shrubs, plants or vines grow near the walls of houses should remove wagonloads of the poor soil which now exists in such localities and replace the spot excavated with good fertile garden soil to the extent of two feet in depth.

Three plants which can be most safely recommended to grow in a poor hot soil are, first, old-fashioned striped grass, known as ribbon grass; second, ostrich plum ornamental grass, which grows to a height of four feet; third, golden glow, which grows four feet high. The berry and lilac among shrubs would be the most likely to succeed on such soil, but you cannot expect any plant to grow vigorously on poor dry soil.

Corpse once meant a body, whether living or dead. Many old writs are extant in which the sheriff or his deputy is commanded to bring the corpse of such a man into court.



### Western New York Horticultural Society Pear Talk.

Will manure cause pear trees to blight? What will prevent them from blighting?

Dr. Reddick—Manure will not cause pear trees to blight unless there is some other agency present to carry blight germ. If the blight germ is present in the liquid and the necessary insects are there to carry the germs, then the manured pear tree stands a better chance to blight because it has a longer growing period. The blight germ does not run in the manured pear to any extent; the manure forcing a succulent growth affords ideal conditions in the twig for the rapid spread and development of the blight germs, and it is only in that way that the manure has any influence on fire blight.

Mr. Stettner—Don't you find more blight in highly-manured trees than you do when it is poor?

Prof. Reddick—Unquestionably; because the blight germ is very well distributed all over the State and in any highly-manured orchard we have this succulent growth, tender growth, and there is more opportunity for blight to develop. The number of infections that actually occur are probably not any more numerous than in the poor, uncultivated orchard, but in a manured orchard blight runs much farther and causes much more damage.

Is it advisable to trim a Bartlett orchard so as to form a round top and keeping the new growth well shortened back each year?

Mr. Bell—Mr. Chairman, I would rather hear what others of experience have to say on that question.

Member—I would cut them back about half of the previous year's growth in young trees; after they attain some age I don't trim them very much. At present I am not growing very many pears, but when I was on another farm that I had, I grew quite a good many.

Mr. Bell—Mr. Chairman, Question 54 was the one I would rather have heard discussed than this one. The question there, as it is put, is not very well adapted to the Bartlett pear tree—a round top. Now I don't think that a round top could be properly trimmed up in a Bartlett pear tree. In trimming a pear tree, a Bartlett or any other, it is always best, to obtain the highest results, to trim the tree in its most natural way of growing. When you come to change nature you are working against the natural success of that tree. I trim all trees as near their natural disposition to grow as I can possibly get them, and in trimming a Bartlett tree for fruit the tree should be headed back annually from the time it is set out as long as it is kept in the orchard. It is a great tree. Nature has furnished it to reproduce itself. Why do you head a tree back? Largely to increase the foliage on the tree. I think that you will agree that it is necessary to maintain the largest leaf surface possible, and that can only be obtained by carefully heading back.

Is the Kieffer worth planting for canning purposes?

Conductor Wilson—Let us have a vote on that. (Very small vote.) Well, it is worth planting for canning purposes.

When fruit is desired instead of wood growth should the new wood on young Bartlett pear trees be cut back annually or left to grow without pruning?

Prof. Beach—Well, you might do either, according to when you do it. The apple or pear tree will work all through the summer season storing up a supply of food in the branches, in the trunk and in the roots, so that when the spring comes it can push readily its leaves and its blossoms. Now if you do your pruning before the leaves and blossoms come out, what is the result? You have an excess of food left in the trunk and the roots and the branches to push those buds that are left, and that means that you will get an extra growth, but if you delay that pruning until after the leaves have opened and got their full growth, don't you see the result is to check the growth, which would tend to further development of fruit buds in a young, vigorous tree? So I should say a man could do either, as his judgment indicated what he wanted to make out of the tree.

### Cherries and Currants.

What will prevent blossom blight in cherries?

Dr. Reddick—Nobody knows. What is the remedy for yellow leaf of sour cherries in June?

Dr. Reddick—Briefly, it was first caused by fungus. The fungus gains entrance to the leaves at least three weeks before the yellow spots begin to appear. In other words, this is a disease which must be fought with the preventive spray. The applications of spray must be made before there is any sign of the yellowing of the leaf. Three applications of Bordeaux mixture on sour cherries, and on sweet cherries if you care to use it that way. I know there are some people who cannot spray sweet cherries with mix-

ture. If there is trouble from that source then a lime-sulphur solution diluted 1 to 50, to which two or three pounds of granular sulphate of iron—coppers—can be used safely. Three applications ought to be made: first, when the shucks are falling from the cherry; second, within a month or three weeks from picking time, and, third, as soon as the cherry is picked.

What would you do with cherries planted 16 x 16 feet when they commence to crowd? Varieties, Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello.

Prof. Hedrick—There is absolutely nothing to do but cut out the cherry.

### Evaporating Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Earle William Gage.

There is an increasing demand for dried apples of the highest quality. The tendency has oftentimes been to make quantity at the expense of quality. But prices are governed not alone by the supply, but as well by the grade. The cleanest, whitest fruit, that is well-cored, trimmed, bleached, ringed, and dried, is always in great demand. Carelessness will injure the best kind of a product.

The economic usefulness of an evaporator is through its utilization of wind-falls and the poorer grades of fruit which can not be marketed to good advantage in a fresh state, and it is these grades that should be evaporated and not allowed to go to waste. In seasons of abundant crops and low prices for fresh fruit, quantities of apples that would ordinarily be barreled should be evaporated, and the

requirements in a fair sense and it is also available in relatively large quantities. In the Ben Davis sections that apple holds the market.

Most of the early varieties lack sufficient firmness of texture for the best results and are undesirable on this account. On the other hand, some comparatively early sorts, such as Gravenstein and Yellow Summer Pearmain, are considerably prized in some sections; the dessert quality of the latter being especially marked.

The Esopus makes especially white dried stock; the Hubbardston and varieties of the Russel group are also quite white, and make weighty stock per bushel, which causes them to be very popular.

It would be possible for the fruitman to own a drier of his own, and for him to dry his odd fruit and box it in neat boxes and sell to the best stores of the nearby city, thus eliminating the profit which the local commercial drier is making. Of course, he will be obliged to employ help if he has a large acreage in fruit trees, but the profit will more than repay this and the price he would receive at the commercial plant. He will find that he is preparing something which will find a ready market, and which may be stored without disaster until the winter months when the demand for fresh fruit cannot be answered.

### Useful Work of a Millionaire.

While the editor of Green's Fruit Grower was in the hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, and when it seemed to him that so



Row of apple pavers ready to begin.

grade of stock produced will be correspondingly improved. But as the market is always in demand for the best of apples, only culls will find their way into the drier.

In some of the apple-growing districts the evaporating industry has kept pace with the planting of orchards and has become an important factor for using fruit which is unfit or would prove unprofitable for marketing in the fresh state. In many of the older apple-growing sections of regions like Western New York, the number of evaporators in use is very large, and for many years the industry has been well established.

There are evaporators for all needs and sizes of orchards. Some of the cook-stove evaporators are small box-like structures, usually made of sheet iron or galvanized iron, of such a size that they can be placed on top of an ordinary cook stove. They are arranged for holding a series of small trays, on which the fruit is placed after it has been prepared for drying. Various sizes are in use, from one covering only a portion of the top of a common kitchen stove and having a capacity of only a bushel or so a day, to those having a capacity requiring the top of a large stove.

Then there are water-tight types, portable orchard affairs and the large commercial plants, with capacity for several hundred bushels per day, employing several girls and women for preparation of the fruit for the drying process.

The commercial grading of evaporated apples is based primarily on appearance rather than on dessert quality, and the fact that one variety may make a better flavored product than another is not to be considered. As a general rule, a product of high commercial grade can be made from any sort of apple which has a firm texture and bleaches to a satisfactory degree of whiteness. A variety high in dessert quality, such as the Northern Spy, may be expected to make an evaporated product of correspondingly high flavor.

In regions where the Baldwin apple is grown extensively it is in great demand at the commercial evaporators, as it meets

many were dead or dying, George W. Vanderbilt was operated upon for appendicitis and died suddenly. Unlike many men who are left with great wealth, Mr. Vanderbilt planned an object lesson in forestry and in the building of a beautiful home in the forests of North Carolina. This big tract of mountain and valley covered with timber and interlaced with roadways, which would do credit to a model city, has been purchased by the United States Government and will be preserved as a public trust. The wife of George W. Vanderbilt expresses herself as follows in regard to this helpful scheme of her lamented husband:

"Mr. Vanderbilt was the first of the large forest owners in America to adopt the practice of forestry. He has conserved Pisgah Forest from the time he bought it up to his death, a period of nearly twenty-five years, under the firm conviction that every forest owner owes it to those who follow him to hand down his forest property to them unimpaired by wasteful use. I keenly sympathized with his belief that the private ownership of forest land is a public trust, and I probably realize more keenly than any one else can how firm was his resolve never to permit injury to the permanent value and usefulness of Pisgah Forest. I wish earnestly to make such disposition of Pisgah Forest as will maintain in the fullest and most permanent way its national value as an object lesson in forestry, as well as its wonderful beauty and charm; and I realize that its ownership by the Nation will alone make its preservation permanent and certain."

### The Low-Headed Tree.

There is no use heading a tree low if you let the branches run riot. A tree headed low may run up to as great height as a high-headed tree unless kept pruned.

### Cleaning the Horses.

Never allow horses to go to their stalls at night covered with grime and sweat and send to the field next morning without a thorough cleaning.

### The Pine.

I love to see the tall and stately pine;  
The sight of it, my soul does seem to thrill—  
And all the more when I do see it climb  
Among the rocks and on a towering hill.

It seems to tell me of the long ago,  
When "red men" did claim this hemisphere;  
And 'round the pine, wild flowers and grasses grow  
As little shade comes nigh to interfere.  
Albert E. Vassar, St. Louis.

### The Cover Crop System of Orchard Culture.

By the cover crop system of orchard management we mean clean culture in the orchard up to the middle of July or first of August, and then some cover crop is sown upon the soil, says Practical Farmer.

The cultivation should be constant all summer long, and as thorough as in the clean culture system. The time of sowing the cover crop depends upon the kind of fruit, upon the soil and upon the season. Cultivation can be practiced later in the season with the pear and apple than with the stone fruits.

The richer the soil the sooner the cover crop should go on. Cover crop may be put in later in seasons of drought. The cover crop for the peaches should go in about the middle of July, and the apple cover crop about August 1st to 10th. In general, the cover crop system is the best system of handling orchards. It usually keeps the trees in a better growing condition than any other system. It keeps the orchard clean and sightly. The largest crops are obtained from orchards under this system of management. It is easier to control insect and fungous enemies of the fruit crop and it is easier to keep the soil up to its maximum efficiency.

### I Am Ninety Years Old and Hope to Live Ten Years Longer.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—It is wonderful how we hold out. Here we are, my wife and I, nearly ninety (90) years old, able to care for our rooms—I doing the man's work, bringing in coal, making the fires, carrying out the ashes, shaking the rugs, etc.—and without any ailments and free from aches and pains, able to read our daily papers—we have four—and attend to our large correspondence, and able also to take our daily walks together. And then, think of it, I am just "breaking in" a new set of teeth. I had some natural teeth and "snags" left (7) and they began to ache, so I had them extracted, and of course the old false teeth did not fit thereafter, so I concluded to try and see if I had patience sufficient to get a new set working. One of my grandsons-in-law is a dentist and he has done his best to fit me, and I am going to back up his statement, "You can if you will," and do the willing. I congratulate you on your new lease of life. May you too live to be a hundred years old. Love and good wishes for all yours.—Subscriber.

## Delays Sometimes Expensive

Business or social engagement—just a few minutes for lunch—can't wait for service. What can be had quickly?

Order

## Post Toasties

with fresh berries or fruit and cream. They will be served immediately, they are nourishing and taste mighty good, too.

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### Will Planters Answer This Question?

While visiting Green's Fruit Farm I noticed that the buildings had recently been painted. The foreman said that he preferred to have the painting done by workmen on the farm rather than by professional painters for the reason that professional painters rubbed the paint on and then rubbed it off with their brushes, whereas the farm employees rubbed the paint on and left it on, meaning by that the unprofessional painters left more paint on the buildings than professional painters. I was wondering if our foreman's views were correct. I can see where it would be to the interest of the professional painter to apply as little paint as possible to the buildings.

### Poultry Harvesting Crops.

It has been my policy to sow buckwheat near enough to our poultry yards to permit the birds to harvest the crop. All the expense necessary is to prepare the ground and sow the buckwheat. The poultry pick up the seeds more carefully than many hired men could do the work, and they do not overeat. Perhaps other crops may be equally desirable, such as wheat or rye. Buckwheat I have selected because it matures so soon. I wonder that not more of this kind of grain growing is adopted by poultry keepers. I have just plowed under an old strawberry patch, June 15, and have sown it to buckwheat for the poultry.

**Gooseberries.**—While looking over the fruit plants at Green's Fruit Farm, my attention was attracted by long rows of Industry, Keepsake and Downing gooseberries. Industry and Keepsake are foreign varieties more likely to mildew than Downing. All of these varieties were planted on the shady side (north side) of a row of pear trees. Gooseberries do better with a little shade than when standing in the full glare of the hot summer sun. Downing is a native gooseberry and will stand more exposure to the hot sun than other varieties, and is less liable to mildew. There was no mildew on any of these varieties on June 25th. All of the bushes of all the varieties were heavily laden with large gooseberries. Our foreman reported that gooseberries were as profitable as any crop of fruit grown at Green's Fruit Farm. He sells them at eight cents a quart in the home market among the villages, and they pay well at this price. Gooseberries are easily gathered. One cent a quart would be a high price to pay for picking gooseberries.

### Blasting the Soil as a Method of Planting Trees.

In a recent edition of Green's Fruit Grower I stated in response to the inquiry of a subscriber that I had no experience in this process of tree planting by explosives and that I did not think it best to express my opinion on the subject as I would not consider my opinion of value without personal experience.

In response to this the DuPont Powder Company have written us stating that they will be glad to send an experienced man to Green's Fruit Farm to blast 100 tree holes in order that we may test this method.

This suggestion pleases me, therefore I write the DuPont Powder Company as follows:

DuPont Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor of June 26th, offering to send to Green's Fruit Farm an experienced man who will blast 100 tree holes without any charge whatever for this work and material, I will say we accept your offer. No publication can stand high with its readers if the editor is inclined to recommend things of which he has no personal experience.

You probably have noticed that I am careful about expressing my opinion or giving advice to my readers.

I have noticed that readers of Green's Fruit Grower are interested in this subject and am confident they will take an interest in the experiment which you propose.

The site selected for this experiment is a favorable one on a steep declivity where the soil cannot be cultivated. The soil is of a heavy nature. Apple trees were planted on this site last fall. These experimental trees will be planted between those planted last fall without any explosive. I will be glad to report the

result in the subsequent growth of the trees planted in exploded holes and those planted in the ordinary manner.

I would like to conduct a further experiment in a sandy field where there is a hardpan three to four feet beneath the surface which holds the water in a depression, to test whether a blast can be made in this hard subsoil which will loosen up the hardpan and allow the water in the depression to escape.

### Profits in Red Raspberry Growing.

As I was sitting on my porch yesterday there came a heavy downpour of rain, thus I asked a friend who was passing to be seated on the porch until the shower was passed.

My friend began to tell me of a farm which he had purchased eight years ago near Spencerport, N. Y., fifteen miles west of Rochester.

"What did you pay for the farm?" I asked.

"I paid \$125 an acre."

"Has land advanced in price since then?" I asked.

"Surely it has," was the reply. "My farm has nearly doubled in value, but there is a reason for this, though farms in general in this locality have increased in value during the last eight or ten years. The particular reason why my farm should increase in value is that I have planted on it a large apple and peach orchard which I have found very profitable. I sold 10,000 baskets of peaches from the peach orchard last season."

"Are you growing the small fruits?"

"I have been obliged to give up growing the strawberry as I cannot get help enough to do the weeding and hoeing or the picking of the strawberries," was the reply. "Four years ago I gave my boy five acres with permission to do as he liked with it. My boy planted these five acres to the Cuthbert red raspberry."

"What profit does he get out of this raspberry patch?" I asked.

"He makes a clear profit of from \$500 to \$600 each year on this five acres of red raspberries. Though he pays three cents a quart for picking and expends considerable for caring for his plants, his clear profit is entirely satisfactory, amounting to over \$100 per acre each year."

### The Lazy Man on the Farm.

The farm is no place for a lazy man. In fact I do not know of any place in this world for the indolent, except perhaps the poorhouse. The Creator intended that we should be active, making the most of our opportunities. The Creator frowns upon those who are lazy and makes his enterprises come to naught but failure.

I know of a man who is so lazy he will not weed his garden which his good wife has planted. A garden properly cared for needs but little weeding, for if the garden is hoed and cultivated promptly and frequently the weeds will not get a start, will not get big enough to require what is known as weeding, except a few weeds close to the plants. It is the same with corn, potatoes, beans and other farm crops. If they are hoed when the weeds first come up the young weeds will not impede the hoe in the least and may be destroyed without effort.

You can find the lazy farmer as you drive along the highway. He is easily distinguished from the man who is wide awake and active. The lazy man's fences are run down, the barn doors hang on one hinge, the roofs are old and leaky, the farm tools lie out in the storms without protection, his horses are worn and weary with sore shoulders and bleeding backs, the grounds about his house are not embellished by shrubs or vines, he has no orchard or fruit garden. Everything betokens laziness, a willingness to put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day.

Did you ever notice that those things put off until to-morrow are never done? The time to do a thing is now.

What shall an enterprising, active, hard worked wife do with a lazy husband on the farm? The wife is entirely the opposite from the husband. She is active, energetic, progressive, ambitious. The lazy husband frets the life out of such a wife. Who can tell what this wife should do? I once saw a farmer's wife riding home after bringing into the city market a load of produce. The woman had a resolute look, but her face indicated that she was living a life of toil and privation.

What can the editor do for such women?

The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is interested in this subject. That department has asked farmers' wives to write letters telling of their experience and asking what the farmer's wife thinks may be done to alleviate her condition. Surely there are happy farmers' wives, happy farm homes and intelligent and progressive farmers and fruit growers, but it is not of these I am writing now.

Will farmers' wives write short articles for publication in Green's Fruit Grower expressing their views as to what the farmer's wife can do who has a lazy husband?

### What the World Owes.

Do you worry when your monthly bills come around? If you do, it might be worth while to know that there are some real debtors in the world, says Leslie's. For statistics that have just been completed at Washington reveal the fact that the national debts of the world aggregate \$42,000,000,000. Ten years ago it was about \$32,000,000,000 and 40 years ago it was but a little over \$20,000,000,000—having doubled in four decades. The largest national debt is that of the Republic of France, a total of \$6,284,000,000. The next largest is that of the United Kingdom, including British India, a total of \$4,961,000,000. Germany lacks less than \$50,000,000,000 of this total, the debt of the empire and of the German states totaling \$4,914,000,000. Russia owes \$4,553,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$3,753,000,000; Haiti, \$2,707,000,000; Spain, \$1,815,000,000; Japan, \$1,242,000,000, and is down at the foot of the list of the great powers is the United States with \$1,028,000,000. But if the nations of the world owe much they also own much. For their annual revenues total \$12,179,000,000 and their annual expenditures, \$12,308,000,000.



The pear held in Master Paul Cooper's hand is a Bosc pear which weighed a pound and measured eleven inches around the largest part. Bosc is a pear of the highest quality. Bosc pears are very productive. Bosc is a profitable pear for market and desirable for home use. Bosc is a slow grower in the nursery, hence there are few nurserymen who find it profitable to grow Bosc pear trees, therefore such trees always sell at higher prices than other varieties.

### The Misunderstood Potato.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Clara Howard.

Eleven years ago I read in one of the Ralston books on hygiene, that the potato was one of our most valuable foods. The author strongly advised eating them at the beginning of each meal.

I followed his advice, slowly eating a baked, boiled, or steamed potato at the beginning of the meal (baked potatoes are more easily digested), and soon observed improved digestion. But I did not understand why, until I read an article in "The Battle Creek Idea," by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, on the "Much Abused Potato": "The potato, if properly cooked and eaten, and thoroughly masticated, is the most easily digestible of all vegetables. Not only is it itself easily digested, but it is one of the best helps to digestion."

"Being composed almost wholly of starch, the potato is digested by the saliva; the amount of protein which it contains is so small as to be negligible, so the gastric juice formed in the stomach does not digest potato. If one swallow lumps of potato not properly masticated, even though they be very small lumps no larger than a pea, they will lie in the stomach undigested."

"The saliva acts upon starch, converting it into dextrin and maltose, and this dextrin and maltose being formed in the mouth."

### HAVE A WONDERFUL EFFECT.

in stimulating the stomach to producing gastric juice. The peptone and the gas-

tric juice formed in the stomach set the pancreas working, and the pancreatic juice and the bile set the other intestinal juices going. It is like a line of bricks set up just far enough apart so that when one is tipped over it hits the next one and tips it over, and so on all along the line. If the digestive process is started rightly in the mouth, it is continued in the stomach, the liver and pancreas and the intestine, and the whole process goes forward.

### THE POTATO IS EXTREMELY USEFUL.

as an article of food for the particular reason that it is acted upon so readily and quickly by the saliva, and forms the maltose and dextrin which stimulate the stomach to pour out its gastric juice. You know there are some things that make people laugh until the tears run down the face. It is just so with the stomach; it is so happy to get some good, well-chewed potato into it that it weeps for joy, and if you could look into it you would see the gastric juice trickling down the walls of the stomach just as tears sometimes run down the cheek.

"In Germany when babies can not digest anything else, they are given potato flour. When I first saw that statement made by a German doctor some twelve or fifteen years ago, it was a great surprise to me. I had met a great many people who complained that they could not digest potatoes."

"In order to determine accurately the digestibility of the potato, a series of experiments was carried on in our laboratory. Oatmeal, wheat and corn were compared with potatoes, to find out which would digest the most quickly. It was found that the potato digested six times as rapidly as wheat, and four times as quickly as corn. The experiment was repeated again and again, and it came out the same way every time; with regards to digestibility the potato was ahead. We immediately began giving more attention to potatoes."

### THE POTATO HAS BEEN ABUSED.

and is to-day one of the most neglected of the splendid foods which this country produces. If more land should be devoted to potatoes, food would be a great deal cheaper. Land that is adapted to potatoes will produce enormous quantities. Mr. Grubb, the great potato expert of this country, always gets an average of four hundred bushels to the acre. The potato is about three-fourths water, so four hundred bushels would give about one hundred bushels of actual nourishment. Out of twenty bushels of wheat we should have about the equivalent of sixteen bushels of actual nourishment. So you see the potato produces about six times as much food to the acre as wheat does.

"We are bread eaters largely in this country, and we need more potatoes to even things up. They must be thoroughly masticated to avoid any difficulty coming from fermentation of the potato in the stomach. One who is suffering from hyperacidity should add butter to the potato; not fried butter, which is very indigestible and harmful to the stomach, but simply plain butter or rich cream." At the Battle Creek Sanitarium baked potatoes are served at each meal.

One of our magazines gives the opinion of Dr. Alexander Haig of London on the value of the potato. It endorses all that has been given by Dr. J. H. Kellogg and brings hope to the many suffering from the dread disease, cancer.

"With regard to quality of food I exercise here also an important precaution. I am careful to eat potato (which contains a considerable amount of alkali), at least three times a day, the potato at breakfast being the most important though not the most nourishing item of the meal. I am one of those who do not think it a mere chance that the lowest cancer death rate in the United Kingdom is to be found in association with the largest consumption of potatoes in some of the country districts of Ireland. Cancer, as I have elsewhere pointed out, is associated with retention of uric acid in the body, and next to warmth and natural activity, there is nothing which is more likely to prevent this retention than the humble potato."

In the Quantitative and Qualitative Analyses of Foods According to the Tables of Drs. Koenig, Lahman, Bunge and Hensel, in the "Nature Cure Magazine," edited by Dr. H. Lindlahr, Chicago, Ill., is the following statement under Class III: "Potatoes from soil fertilized with natural fertilizer 31.70; potatoes from soil rich in minerals 71.40."

"A word to the wise is sufficient." Surely our farmers will use mineral fertilizers on their potato-land and thereby increase the value of the tuber that has been proven to be so very helpful to mankind.

### Testimonial.

Green's Fruit Grower:—We have been readers of your paper for some time and find in it much valuable information and interesting articles.—Chas. Brown, Kan.



# AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES

## The Question of Flirting.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—Is it wicked for girls, young or old, to flirt with the men?—Village Reader.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I believe there is such a thing as harmless flirting. I mean by this that every woman is something of a coquette. It is natural for a girl to desire to attract the opposite sex. She makes herself as attractive as possible by dress and manner, and this is what nature intended she should do. There is such a thing as being too modest and retiring.

But when a girl starts out to be what is known as a flirt, that is who makes desperate efforts to attract the attention of men and to enter into conversation with entire strangers, or who attempts to deceive by flattery and falsehood members of the opposite sex, such an individual is degrading herself and doing much to lower the dignity of her sex.

A professional flirt will pretend to have fallen in love at sight with some stranger or one of whom she knows little. The man falls into the trap in deadly earnest. The result is likely to be a tragedy. The girl is inviting disaster. She is playing with lightning and is liable to suffer serious consequences. A flirt is apt to be a heartless creature who cares nothing for the sufferings of those she has caught in her web. She must be aware of the fact that men have died for love. They have lost all desire for life. Often in a fit of despondency and desperation they destroy not only themselves but the frivolous object of their affection.

I once knew a beautiful girl who in her school days seemed to be almost crazy for flirtations, either upon the street, on the railroad train, when traveling, at evening parties, at dances. No matter where or with whom, she was ready for a flirtation, and her conversation with her friends was largely confined to relating her adventures as a flirt. She seemed to be utterly heartless and regardless of consequences. While she appeared to be artless, she was marvelously endowed in the art of flirting or of making men believe that she was smitten by them or in love with them. This girl received many offers of marriage from men of integrity and high standing, but she formed no lasting attachment until later in life, when one of her flirtations turned out to be most serious not only with the worthy man whom she had met, but with herself. At last she had fallen in love, but the man was poor. While she was dallying with this poor man and accepting his caresses, and actually became engaged to marry him, she was all the time corresponding with another man in a distant city who was very wealthy. It is needless to state that she married the wealthy man, for whom she had no love and but little respect.

## The Awakening.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Miss Z. I. Davis.

"Calkins says he'll finish the barn by to-morrow night. Everything is going to be as handy as a pocket in a shirt. I'm lucky it is that we bought the car just as we did. Now we will have to have a new shed. At last, we shall have all the spare time that we want, in order to attend the fairs and get new ideas." Mr. Clines cast a look of self-satisfaction at his son seated opposite him at the breakfast table.

"Be you a-going to have them fix the house after they get the shed done?" timidly ventured his wife as she emerged from the smoky kitchen with another plate of steaming griddle cakes.

"Oh! that'll have to go over another year," he hastily replied.

"Why! Ransom," she began in a tone of disappointment, "the cellar floor ought to be cemented. It is so hard to keep it clean the way it is now. Then, too, the roof needs to be raised and eaved. It is no easy task, I can tell you, to catch rain water every week for washing."

"Good land, Martha," protested her husband, a trifle irritably, "what is the use of finding fault all the time? I should think you'd be thankful that we got a new automobile. Besides, have you forgotten that I must have a riding plow this spring, and a new harrow?"

Mrs. Clines tried to hide the disappointment that she felt. Again and again she had asked for needed repairs. But as often she had been put off with the promise, "Next year, it will be your turn." Looking hopefully forward to the coming of a better day, she patiently set out the tubs for every shower.

Nothing but an old fashioned rope line held her weekly wash, while nearly all of the neighbors had convenient reels. If she wanted a wringer or clothes bars, she had to borrow them. Her carpets were

all made by her own hands. She did all her work in the old fashioned way.

"It is just Ransom's thoughtlessness," she confided in a tone of apology to a neighbor one day when she obtained some cracked ice for cooling the water.

"I wouldn't care so much, if it wasn't for Gaylord," she continued. "But he sets great store by everything that his pa says and does. When he is married, unless I'm very much mistaken, there'll be just such works in his home as he sees in Clines'."

"You needn't blame anybody but yourself, Martha Jane," and her neighbor shot a glance at her that was anything but sympathetic. "I know what I'd do in a hurry."

"What would you do?" came the question in an almost pleading tone.

"Will you do it? Will you?" she asked with a penetrating look.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Clines in a despairing voice. As the two women parted some time later, her friend called after her, "Be sure and let me know how you succeed."

The following Saturday night Mr. Clines finished up his chores early and started for supper. Gaylord strode along behind him "as hungry as a bear," he declared.

The odor of fried meat from the kitchen was appetizing, and as father and son entered the house they saw that everything was in order.

"Supper is all on the table," exclaimed Mr. Clines, "and we had better put our notions close together." They sat down at the table.

"Come, mother," he called, wondering a little where she was.

"Maybe she has gone for a pail of water," remarked Gaylord, turning over his plate. Just then a folded note attracted their attention.

"Feeling tired, I am going away for a little rest. I do not know when I will be back, but of course you will get along all right."

"With love, your wife and mother."

As Mr. Clines finished reading it aloud, he sat in silence for a while. There was a mutual confession in the glances that the father and son exchanged.

For the first few days the housework was somewhat interesting, but when the novelty wore off, it became monotonous. It seemed as if the light of home had gone out, and the dull routine became almost unbearable.

One morning Gaylord began, "Pa, I don't wonder that a man was tired of doing things when there was hardly anything to do with."

There was a significant pause, and then his father replied thoughtfully, "I never knew before how selfish I was. Your aunt on your mother's side," he continued, "has a farm. Her boys work it. She keeps house for them and has everything to do with. Let us go down there and find out from her what your mother needs in the kitchen and then buy what is wanted so that when she comes back she will have it easier."

"All right," his son answered. "I have already spoken to a man about building a cistern and hanging the eave troughs. He is going to put in a good pump, too." "I am glad of that," replied the elder man. "I drew some money out of the bank yesterday to have the house repaired."

"Well, well! how do you do, Ransom. How you have grown, Gaylord. Cor e right in," and Aunt Mindy smiled broadly as Mr. Clines and his son entered the front room.

"Dinner is all ready," she smiled cheerily. "Sit right up and have some. You can't guess who cooked it," and with a merry twinkle in her eye she led them into the dining room.

"Martha Jane Clines," he exclaimed, stopping still as if riveted to the spot. Who should it be but his wife standing in front of him and looking as happy as a queen.

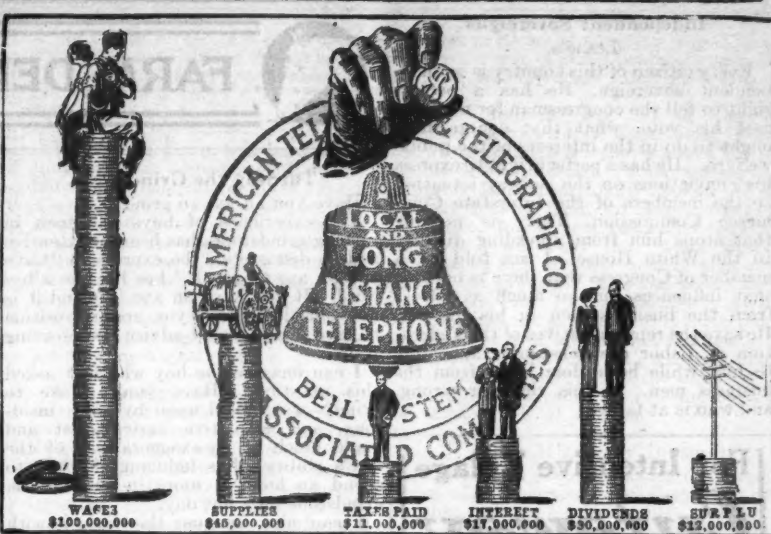
"Why, you look ten years younger," he began. "Will you forgive my selfishness in the past and come back home if we'll begin all over again? You shall have anything you ask for within reason, if you will," he urged, kissing her with all the old time tender wooing of a lover.

With a happy glance for an answer, she led him from the nickel-plated range to the cabinet with its convenient drawers. She called his attention to the meat grinder, the egg beater, the pie lifter and the wire case for kettle tops.

"Look at the aluminum pails and saucepans. See the handy dish mop for china ware, and the iron dish-cloth for the kettles," she laughed. "Will you get me some like them, Ransom? Will you? I tell you, dear, cooking is just fun when you have so many things to do with."

"Yes, you shall have some just like them, my dear, if you will only come back and stay with us. Will you, my precious wife?" He gently drew her nearer to him in his outstretched arms.

Her heart thrilled with a new sense of happiness. Again as on the wedding day of a June time long ago, he kissed her, and then came love's awakening.



## How the Bell System Spends its Money

Every subscriber's telephone represents an actual investment averaging \$153, and the gross average revenue is \$41.75. The total revenue is distributed as follows:

### Employees—\$100,000,000

Nearly half the total—\$100,000,000—paid in wages to more than one hundred thousand employees engaged in giving to the public the best and the cheapest telephone service in the world.

### For Supplies—\$45,000,000

Paid to merchants, supply dealers and others for materials and apparatus, and for rent, light, heat, traveling, etc.

### Tax Collector—\$11,000,000

Taxes of more than \$11,000,000 are paid to the Federal, state and local authorities. The people derive the benefit in better highways, schools and the like.

### Bondholders—\$17,000,000

Paid in interest to thousands of men and women, savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions owning bonds and notes.

### Stockholders—\$30,000,000

70,000 stockholders, about half of whom are women, receive \$30,000,000.

(These payments to stockholders and bondholders who have put their savings into the telephone business represent 6.05% on the investment.)

### Surplus—\$12,000,000

This is invested in telephone plant and equipment, to furnish and keep telephone service always up to the Bell standard.

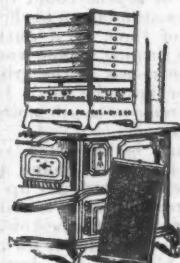
## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

When you write advertisers Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## Seasonable Supplies

### The Home Evaporator



Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

The price of this Drier is \$6. Our Special Reduced Price, Only \$4.75.

#### A BARGAIN

If ordered at once Green's apple parer, corer and slicer with the Home Evaporator, a lot for \$7.50.

Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, etc.

### Sensible Fruit and Cider Press



A well made and handomel res for making cider, wines, jellies, syrups, etc.

Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs. Price, 4 qt. curbs, weight 30 lbs., \$3.50. Price, 10 qt. curbs, weight 40 lbs., \$4.95.

### The Handy Brass Bucket Spray Pump only \$3.00



Just the thing for spraying roses, grape vines, etc. Remove the cap to nozzle and use for washing biggies and windows. Order at once; cannot supply at this price after present supply is exhausted.

Price, complete with Agitator, hose and graduating Vermorel, fine or coarse spray, and solid stream nozzle, \$3.00. Extension pipe, 4-foot, 35 cents.

### The Niagara Fruit Ladder



A ladder made from the best selected white basswood, with tie rods at every other step. A node for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be. Price, 30 cents per foot. 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and 12 ft. always carried in stock.

## GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

Service Department

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Independent Sovereigns.

Leslie's.

Every citizen of this country is an independent sovereign. He has a perfect right to tell the congressman for whom he cast his vote, what that congressman ought to do in the interests of the public welfare. He has a perfect right to express his convictions on the railway situation to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is nothing that stops him from appealing directly to the White House. I am told by a member of Congress that there is nothing that influences him so much as letters from the business men in his district. He says the representatives of the Federation of Labor are constantly appealing to him, while he seldom hears from the business men. Is this right or wrong, and who is at fault?

## For Intensive Tillage

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Disk Harrows and Plows  
A style and size for every farmer  
THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY  
Makers of the original CLARK disk harrows and plows  
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Added new meanings  
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Success with cheap kerosene or coal oil absolutely guaranteed. Try before you buy. Most economical, reliable and durable engine made. So simple and easy the wife or boy can start and run it. People everywhere throwing away their old engines, buy a Bessemer and making money by it. Get one for yourself. It'll show up your neighbors. Run fast or slow. Will do a dozen things at once. Wonderful beyond belief. Pays for itself in fuel saved. For special discount write at once.

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4 BUGGY WHEELS  
With Rubber Tires, \$15.45. Year Wheel-Endless, \$18.25. 1 make wheels 4 to 4 in. tread. Type \$2.50. Shaft, \$2.10. Repair Wheels, \$3.95. Axles \$2.10. Wagon Umbrella Iron. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog. Write MICKEY WHEEL CO., 508 E. 1st, Chebanok, Okla.ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM LIGHTING PLANTS  
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Odorless—Cheapest Fuel  
Known. Women everywhere  
want a Kerosene Iron. Low  
Price Means Quick Sales.  
Write quick for terms. Big profits. Your territory is open.  
FREE SAMPLE to Workers.  
THOMAS IRON CO., 178 Lane St., Dayton, O.



## FARM DEPARTMENT



## Turning the Grindstone.

Have you an axe to grind? The experience of boys and men in turning grindstones has been so extensive and so distasteful, the expression "Have you an axe to grind?" has become a byword. If you have an axe to grind it is not considered that you are in position to give disinterested advice to deserving people.

I can imagine the boy who first asked this question, "Have you an axe to grind?" was smiled upon by some insidious and seductive agriculturist and made much of by exaggerations of the boy's ability, thus inducing the boy to spend an hour or more in turning the grindstone on a hot day.

I can also imagine the farmer with dull axe or scythe handing out to the fruit-loving boy a few apples or ripe peaches, seemingly with the intent of adding to the boy's joy of living, whereas the boy soon after found that the man had an axe to grind and that the boy was expected to turn the grindstone for many more times the value of the apples bestowed.

I can also imagine the father saying to the boy: "This is a good day for fishing. Come and turn the grindstone, and tonight after the heat of the day is passed and the evening breezes are blowing we will hie us to the moss or grass-covered

## All Around the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Charles A. Duncan.

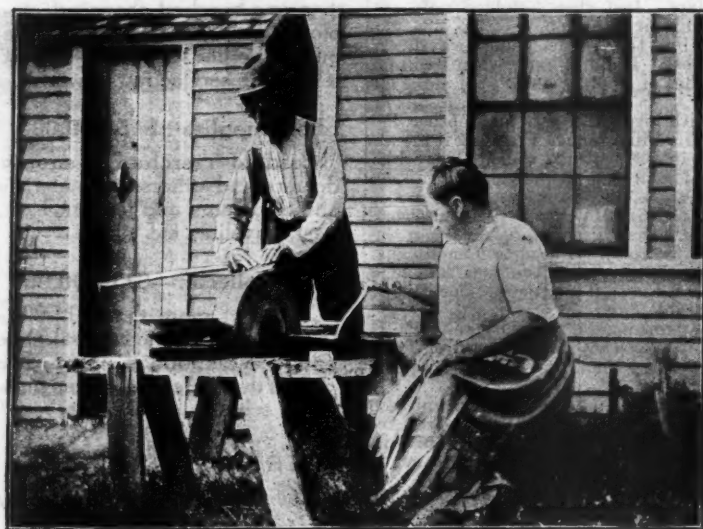
When the next rainy day comes and work cannot be done outdoors, offer your services to your wife for a few hours. There are always some hard jobs to be done around the house where a man's strength is valuable.

No farmer should relax his efforts on the selling end of his business. The market is all-important. Production is only half of the game. Do not overlook the requirements of the local markets.

What an array of calendars we see glaring from the walls of every room in some homes. One in each room is enough. Any more gives a cheap appearance. Select one that is both pretty and inspiring.

This is just the season of the year when there ought to be some serious thinking. The farm should be more profitable this summer than ever before, and this means careful plans and diligent effort. Check all the small losses.

The farmer with the largest bank account is not usually the one who can pitch the most hay or count the most acres. Brains count more than brawn in farming. Conduct the farm on as rigid principles as any other line of business is conducted.



What an unpleasant recollection the above picture brings to our minds. How quick we could be stricken with a headache when we were youngsters if there were axes or scythes to be ground! It was no wonder, for turning a grindstone is dull hard work. Anyway it is no job for a woman. The wife has more important tasks indoors. A treadle is easily arranged and solves the whole difficulty.

shore of the pond or creek and try our luck with the finny tribes."

Why does the average boy find so little pleasure in turning the grindstone? The answer is, the work is monotonous. If at intervals during the grinding the man who holds the axe or scythe could turn a few somersaults, or stand upon his head for a long period of time, or if during each moment of the turning a dime would slip out of a hidden recess in the grindstone and flop over into the boy's lap, such events would remove the monotony of turning the grindstone.

Grindstone turning is not as a rule profitable to the individual doing the turning. I was born and brought up on a farm, but I can remember no occasion on which I was rewarded by the bestowing of a dime or a quarter of a dollar for my efforts, no matter how hot the day or how dull the implement to be sharpened.

Further be it said that turning the grindstone is tedious work. The boy starts in fresh and strong and begins to turn. By and by he hopes for an ending, but no ending comes. He hopes on and on as he turns with no more signs of finishing than at the beginning. Ere long the boy's hopefulness disappears, and with this come a lessening of speed and an expression of disgust on the face of the boy. By this time the sun slants around so that it beats full in the face of the tired and perspiring lad, causing rebellious feelings to rise in his breast. So he says to himself, "I will join the army." Later he decided to get up at midnight and decamp for some seaport town and ship as a sailor boy on a boat destined to go around the world. Later it occurs to him that he might find employment with a circus company and have lots of fun traveling through the country.—C. A. Green.

The orchard is a good place to let the hogs run a little while each day to pick up fallen fruit. They destroy the worms therein.

The compost heap is of greater value than most farmers think. There is saved, a little at a time, substances that otherwise would be wasted, which will materially enrich the soil.

Remember that proper methods and management count more in determining a man's standing as a farmer than the size of his farm. Every acre cultivated to the best advantage is the real secret of success.

You may find your favorite cat with a nice little family one of these days. Put the surplus members out of the way at once, the sooner the better. It is a shame to allow kittens to grow up, unless there is a certainty that they will be cared for by kind owners.

Diversified farming is quite sure to mean intensified farming. There is more interest and responsibility when there are several crops growing. One also gains much in experience. If one crop is a failure, there are others to fall back upon.

The man who loafs around town is doing his wife a great injury, and is not worthy of the name of husband. She enjoys having his company around home. When a man prefers the idling-places to his own fireside, there is something wrong.

Flattery is a certain form of lying, and sooner or later its real value will be revealed. If you must tell a man what you think of him, have some other motive than merely making him "feel good."

Tillers of the soil require three good square meals a day—not too heavy and rich, but plain food well cooked. The men who get these regularly have little knowledge of the terrors of indigestion. This is a hint for the womenfolk.

The telephone is the missing link which should connect the farm with the whole outside world. Satisfactory transportation facilities may be a long time coming, but a telephone can usually be installed at short notice and reasonable expense.

There is a great remedy for most of the ills of humanity, and most of us almost ignore it. This great preventative and

cure is plenty of fresh air, coupled with plenty of sunlight. When both are absolutely free, many prefer to dandle hard-earned cash for patent medicines.

It is the old-fashioned farmer who persists in making life a continual grind for himself and all around him. New methods, improved machinery and general progress are making the farm the very best place in which to live and be really comfortable.

No home is complete without a good writing desk, well equipped with writing materials. Every member of the family will soon get the habit of using it and will derive much good. A rolltop is best for all general purposes, and one can be purchased very reasonably. If one cannot be afforded, a desk is easily built at home.

Young men, every one of you, refuse to marry anyone but a bang up good housekeeper. Let it be known that this is the standard and that nothing short of it will do. Then watch how the girls will hustle to learn about all there is to know. Good cooking means real happiness in any home.

One of the most important ways to improve home life is to spend more hours in reading and recreation. This applies to the wife in particular. Far too often mother is working hard at something when all the others are having a good time. See to it that she has the means of making work easier—a food chopper, water piped to the sink, and a few other improvements.

## Effect of the Moon on the Human System.

Green's Fruit Grower:—Have bin a reader of yure splendid magazine nearly ever since it was born. No use to say I like it. If I didn't I would a quit it long since. It's queer what things will cum up in a magazine with a mission, specially whin sum feller tries to tell all about sumthin he don't no much about. I don't no much my own self or I would a bin buttin' in on your spase before.

I see in the last output of your magazine that sum feller over in Pa. is bringing you to task about sumthin' you written about the moon. Gues I overlooked what you did sed, and I fale to find it. Anyway his dope won't scour. Ketched fish will spile quicker exposed to warm nite air than it will in the sunshine, to say nuthin' about the moon. The moon shining on your blinkers while you sleep ain't no worse on the eyes than any other lite doin the same thing. Don't like to hear people makin' lite of any sacred creations. The moon ain't tryin' to hurt nobody, nor it ain't stayin' up nites spilin' people's meat. The moon has a mission if people jest node how to take it.

Now you take people what's born when the sine is in the hed. They always have some truble with there ideas long about that time. I no it's thet way in Missouri and I suppose it's about the same in Pennsylvania. 'Nother thing you kin keep for future reference and it's this: I have tended pertrraction meetins all my life and I no one thing—the moon do have effect on the humon sistim. You go ahead and baptize or bury converts in the dark of the moon. Their religin will go to their feet and they will dance or die. But when they are mersed in the lite of the moon, things stay more in their heads and they are a credit to the church. Course sprinklin' and porin' don't come in this deal. Never seed it tried! Any time I kin help you out on these philosophical matters just call on me.

About twenty years ago I ordered a pear tree. Well, sir! it turned out to be a sicamore tree and it still stands to show for its self. Last fall I went out to git a squirrel to make supe for my neighbor's oldest daughter what was sick. My old dog run a squirrel up that same tree. While I was windin' round to git a shot at the squirrel a thunder storm cum up and the littenin' struk the tree and started down the grain. The squirrel beat the littenin' to the ground if I am alive.—Ozak Reader.

HARD FOR BEES.  
Are Poisoned by Blossoms in Sprayed Orchards.

Farmers keeping bees are experiencing difficulty in keeping their swarms intact, due to the spraying of orchards. The bee is being put to a hard fight to keep alive in the midst of so much poison. The poison gets into his system from some sprayed plant or shrub and even in minute quantities it tends to weaken the honey-maker until he is unable to hold his own with his natural enemies of the three-winged tribe.

One swarm was recently driven from its hive by millers, an intruder that the bee would ordinarily dispose of in short order. After gaining access, the miller laid their eggs; these in turn hatched into worms, tenating so much of the hive that in their powerless condition the bees vacated their castle. Other apiarists have had much the same experience and a number of good swarms have been lost through contact with trees and vegetation.—Exchange.

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### Fruit Market Co-operation in the East

Address of S. J. T. Bush, before the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

The fruit growers of New York state are face to face with a situation which calls for thoughtful consideration. Western New York "is the garden of Eden"; for many years our fruit has been recognized as the standard in quality, and buyers have come from all parts of the country, and we have been able to sell to them at fair prices. The question of distribution has largely solved itself because of the lack of over-production.

In our prosperity we have been lulled to sleep and have failed to keep pace with the times and changing conditions. The tremendous increase in the production of fruits in other sections together with the up-to-date methods of grading and packing employed in those sections has changed the whole situation. By better packing and inspection, Canada has taken a large portion of the export trade away from us, and many buyers who formerly came to New York state for all their fruit are going elsewhere. Our shortsightedness has already cost us thousands of dollars, to say nothing of reputation, and it is about time we woke up to a realization of things as they actually are and applied the remedy which has assured success in other parts of the country. New York is producing just as fine a grade of fruit as ever; in fact, we are growing better fruit than we ever did and a great deal more of it. It is not a question any longer of how to grow good fruit or how to increase the yield, it is a question of how to sell it.

The cost of production is increasing all the time, and unless we adopt a better

better schedules and providing better facilities for the prompt movement of our crops than in attempting to supplement our agricultural colleges and experiment stations in telling us how to produce larger crops. The crops are large enough now and we can find the markets if they will give us proper facilities. Proper and reasonable delivery is what we must have. We know where the markets are and we can sell our products in those markets providing the transportation companies will get them there in a reasonable time. Peaches, for illustration, are perishable fruit and require the utmost expedition in delivery, and we object to cars of such fruit being held for from twelve to fourteen hours at junction points solely for the convenience of suiting the railroad schedules. When you consider that peaches from Georgia reach New York for the third morning delivery while we, right here in New York state, often fail in making a third morning delivery, something must be wrong. I wish to give the railroad company credit for doing better the past season than formerly, but the dear Lord knows there is all kinds of room for improvement, and we earnestly hope to see it.

### Notes From Green's Fruit Farm.

**June Planted Strawberries.**—After a shower in the early part of June 1913 we transplanted about 3000 strawberry plants from the fruiting plots. The plants were dug carefully and set into boxes with considerable earth attached to the roots. Holes to receive them were dug with a spade. After setting and firming thoroughly, all the fruit and two-thirds of the foliage were removed. Ninety per cent. grew. One-half acre was made up of two of the good standard varieties, one-

a big clump of the real good dark reds. Two years ago I visited the old home after an absence of forty years, and the dear old peony was there still. Plant in the fall for best results.

**The Apple Crop** will be a good one judging from appearances now. We have a wonderful orchard, we think. There is always a pretty good crop. Some of the trees bear on the south side one year and on the north side the next year. Some trees bear alternate years, so that for twenty years we have had a fair to a large picking. The majority of the trees are Baldwins. We have many other varieties growing in specimen rows that are showing a good crop.

**The Catalpa** is being planted considerably for posts and timber in some parts of the country. Aside from its value as a timber tree it should be planted on the lawn or about the grounds of every tree lover. On our place we have three different kinds. The Western Catalpa this year blossomed the middle of June. Another was at its best the first week in July, and still another at this date, July 15th, is being admired by every one. Beautiful indeed is the Catalpa when in blossom and a great favorite with many for its foliage and shade alone.

**The Humming Birds** are here again. This seems a favorite feeding place for them. How the children delight in watching the ruby throated little beauties flitting above the flower beds and now and then alighting to rest on a slender stalk. The other day I came into possession of a nest containing two eggs. The men were spraying in the apple orchard, and the nest was not seen until the tree it was on was sprayed. Evidently the disturbance was too much for the birds did not return. The nest is about the size of a black walnut, mainly made of fine wool of the finest texture and dotted on the outside

with particles of silvery moss. The eggs are the size of small pea beans and white with possibly small faint black dots.

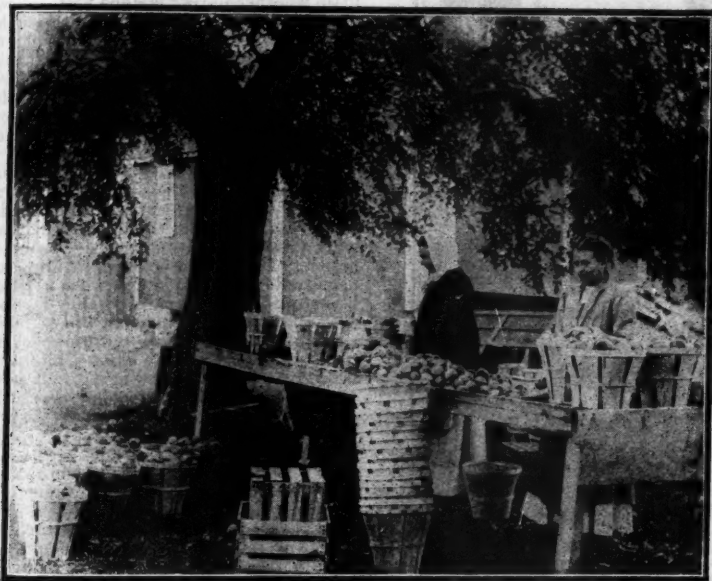
In Bulletin No. 364 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station we are glad to see the Diploma Currant, the Plum Farmer raspberry, and the Lucy Duke pear highly spoken of. The last named fruit we have grown and fruited for several years and may have been hear to say that when properly ripened it is the best quality pear grown on our grounds. The Diploma Currant and the Plum Farmer Raspberry are both favorites and grown by us in large blocks, both for near and distant markets. One dealer in Pittsburgh, Pa., wired us that he could use thirty bushels daily of our Diploma Currants after seeing one crate of them.—E. H. Burson.

### The Migratory Instinct.

Statistics prepared under the direction of the Department of Commerce show that farmers are incessantly moving.

Replies from nearly 6,000,000 farmers in answer to the question how long they had resided upon their farms showed that 52 per cent. had moved within five years. Over 1,000,000 farmers had moved within a year. In the North, 57 per cent. had lived upon their farms five years or longer; in the West, 44 per cent., and in the South, 41 per cent. The figures for the South included colored farmers as well as whites.

These figures are significant, in the opinion of the government authorities, because they show that farmers move before they have had time to become acquainted with the various conditions of the soil and climate of any one locality, this lack of knowledge resulting in a small yield of crops per acre, in neglect of buildings, and in failure to conserve the fertility of the soil. Still, nothing can be done about the matter until some way can be found to eradicate the roving germ in human nature.



Sorting peaches near Rochester, N. Y. It has been claimed by our friend Hale and others that women sort and pack peaches and other fruit more successfully than men.

system which guarantees an honest, uniform pack, and keep the "culls" off the market altogether, at the same time securing a better distribution, the prices will go down until we reach a point where a reasonable return for our investment and labor will vanish.

The selling of fruit is a specialized industry and should be handled by experts. The only way this may be secured by the farmers themselves is through co-operation. Many other sections have successfully solved this problem, New York must do the same. New York should lead the procession. This she can do if her growers will get together and stand together. It is merely a question of good business methods with the element of honesty always present. The old adage "In union there is strength" was never more evident than it is to-day.

Every other business in the country has adopted the plan of combining interests except the farmer and the fruit grower. Here in New York he insists on permitting himself to be used as a football to be kicked about by every conscienceless speculator that comes along, and goes through life asking two questions: "How much is it?" and "How much will you give me?" He lets some one else set the price on everything that he buys and everything that he sells. The individual grower is helpless in the battle of to-day. There are many things the grower needs, things which are vital to his success, but individually he can do little towards their attainment. We need and must have better transportation facilities, a wider distribution of our products, better and saner legislation on all matters affecting our business. If we will get together and demand these things we will get them.

The transportation companies would do better to spend their energies perfecting

quarter acre was of the new Sweetheart variety, and we picked more fruit from one row of the Sweetheart than we did from the whole of the half acre of the other two varieties.

**The Strawberry Crop** this season, owing to the continued dry weather, was not a heavy one. Some varieties seemed to be affected more than others, especially those varieties with scant foliage. The Corsican is a good variety as far as the foliage goes and has been planted very largely on account of its large, sweet, table berry. This season it bore a very light crop compared with others. In one field of 15 rows of Sweetheart and 7 rows of Corsican, we picked 75 bushels of the Sweetheart and less than 10 of the Corsican. The Sweetheart is an exceptionally heavy producer, but this great difference was very noticeable of course. We have failed to account for it in part except that it is clear to us the Sweetheart, which gave us six pickings, as a cropper is ahead of all others fruited here in thirty years.

**Cultivate the Strawberry Patch.**—We have heard some say "As soon as the blossoms come, don't disturb the strawberry field." We follow the picking gang with the mulching cultivators quick after each and every picking. To this we attribute some of our success with the strawberry crop.

**Plant Peonies.**—If you desire to have something in the front garden, the back garden or the side garden that will give you more pleasure with less attention than any other flower, plant peonies. Who can tell how long a clump of peonies will live and give pleasure? When I was a boy of ten years there was in the garden

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We will send one of these 32-page Record Books to any subscriber who sends us 50 cents to renew his subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for one year. Don't delay! Start your record at once.

**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.**





### Canning Fruit in the Orchard.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Earle William Gage.

In most regions, the profitable handling of the peach crop is a matter of concern. It is more true where the crop is thickly settled about one shipping point so that the market here is glutted, but this is seldom the case. But peach culture is rapidly becoming an industry itself, and with the increasing possibility that conditions unfavorable to the satisfactory marketing of the crop in the fresh state may prevail, growers should pay attention to another most profitable method of handling the crop. Canning is the process to which I would call attention, for its possibilities are great. The process is simple; it requires but a comparatively small investment, and one season with another it has been in the past very profitable as a method of utilizing large quantities of fruit, and bringing high prices in winter.

The canning outfit should be in keeping with the size of the orchard. It means to the owner what the evaporator means to the apple grower, and provides a profitable and convenient means of using to advantage poorer grades of fruit, while the seasons of heavy crops and low prices would not allow culls to become profitable upon the market.

The quantity of fruit saved in a single season is often sufficient to more than pay for the first cost of the outfit. Progressive growers tell me that they consider a canning outfit in the peach orchard an insurance policy against sharp competition. When a grower is equipped for canning peaches, he not only provides a means to protect himself when market conditions are unfavorable, but he also has a ready means of using his poorer grades, which, if shipped, as they are too often, bring low prices at best, causing a depression in the market for good peaches.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR CANNING FRUIT.

The quantity of fruit to be canned will determine the size of the outfit that would prove efficient and economical. It might

range from \$5 or less, to the outfit with a capacity of several thousand cans per day, and costing from \$75 to \$100.

The types of "home canners" cover a wide range in the manner of construction. In a few the tank, or vat in which the fruit is cooked is attached to or is a part of the fire box. Another type, which might be termed an "upright" canner is distinguished from others by being upright, and not horizontal in design. Others consist of merely a vat, for which the firebox, usually made of brick or stone, must be built by the user. Details for construction of these are supplied with the outfits.

Whatever type is used, it will be important that the cooking vat be so placed with relation to the firebox that as much of its surface as possible will be exposed directly to the heat. Constant boiling of the water in the vat is essential to rapid and thorough work, and disregard of this point in the construction may entail considerable loss, either in heat or time.

A perforated, sheet-metal, strap-iron, or heavy wire crate of such size as to hold the cans conveniently and fit readily into the cooking vat are ordinarily supplied as a part of each outfit, by means of which cans are easily and quickly placed in and removed from the cooking vat.

#### ABOUT FRUIT CANS.

The type of can most desired by those buying canned peaches is the No. 3, of

halves, put up in no less than 10 per cent. cold sirup." For pie-fruit: "Cans full, fruit sound, unpared, cut in halves, put up in water."

The "extra standard" of some packers calls for fruit not less than 2½ inches in diameter with a sirup of about 30 per cent. density. "Extras" on this basis of grading should consist of fruit 3 inches or more in diameter with a very heavy sirup. Other grades call for fruit not below a certain size and a sirup of some specified density. Much fruit is put up in sirup having a density of 10 degrees to 20 degrees, the heavier sirups being used only for the "extra fancy," or other very high grades.

Peaches that are canned should be well ripened, but still moderately firm. If too soft, the fruit will not retain its shape in the cans, but will become more or less "mushy," thus injuring its appearance, when the cans are opened. Soft fruit canned in order to save it, should not be put on the market as "extra" grade goods, or the reputation of the one who canned it will be certain to suffer as a result. Fruit of different degrees of ripeness or of different texture should, therefore, never be mixed, but each lot of the same degree of maturity and the same texture should be handled by itself. It is estimated that one bushel of peaches will produce from 18 to 20 No. 3 cans of fruit. When these are retailed direct to the consumer at, say, 22 cents per can, we can readily appreciate what a bushel of peaches may be made to make the grower by way of profit.

Skins and pits should be removed from the fruit. All grades for table use should be made up of peaches that have been halved, the division being made through the suture. The halving can be best done in connection with the pitting process.

With the freestone varieties, it matters little whether pitting is done first, following by halving, or vice versa, but with the clingstone varieties a finished product of probably finer appearance may be produced if the fruit is halved and pitted before it is pared. The skins may be scalded for a few minutes in boiling water, and will thus be removed with greater ease.

Fruit should be put into the cans by hand just as soon as possible after the cut surfaces have been exposed to the air. Otherwise the surfaces will turn black and will present an unattractive market article. Halves are placed in the cans usually flat or pit side down, each piece being placed with considerable care so that the contents of the can will be fairly solid and to insure a uniform pack in quality of fruit in each can. Uniformity is a great item in canning as well as in packing for fresh market. The can should be filled very nearly full of the halved fruit.

Peaches of the better grades are canned in a sirup made of sugar and water. Sirup of different density or strength is put into goods of various grades. The "pie fruit" is put up without sirup, but the cans, after receiving the fruit, are filled with water, then they are ready for the next treatment.

Two methods are employed in adding sirup to the better grades. One method is to put the desired quantity of dry granulated sugar in each can before it is filled with fruit. The fruit is then put in, after which water is added. This may be either hot or cold, depending upon the details of the practice being followed. Boiling water, however, is more commonly used. The quantity of sugar used varies with the different grades and with different operators. From 1½ to 3 pounds per dozen No. 3 cans are about the usual limits. For "made to order" goods, sold direct to consumer, when ordered, the grower should make additional charge for more sugar.

In commercial canneries, sugar is added as a sirup, in most instances, and it is probable that this is the preferable method to employ. It is of a uniform density throughout and it is claimed that it penetrates the fruit better than when added in dry form. This is reasonable.

Every owner of a fruit orchard, particularly peach orchard, no matter whether large or small, should have a canning outfit. Village and city residents are always glad to buy peaches ready canned at high prices.

#### CROP CONDITIONS ESTIMATED. Comparative Figures Prepared by Experts of New York Central.

An estimate of crop conditions in Western New York on July 1st, as compiled by agricultural experts of the New York Central railroad, based upon last year's crop as 100, follows:

Fall apples, 128; winter apples, 129; Baldwins, 161; Greenings, 131; Bartlett pears, 68; Kieffer pears, 75; other varieties, 69; plums, 71; peaches, 14; quinces, 70; grapes, 103; cherries, 105; gooseberries, 100; strawberries, 130; early potatoes, 105; late potatoes, 104; beans, 95; cabbage, 83; hay, 113; corn, 106; rye, 101; oats, 91; barley, 95; buckwheat, 116; alfalfa, 109; wheat, 105; tobacco, 100.



Most writers on small fruits emphasize growing for market, whereas they should emphasize more particularly the value of all fruits grown for the home of the grower for eating fresh out of hand, for eating fresh upon the table, or for canning. Fruits are the most profitable things which can be grown from the soil, but these fruits grown for home consumption are the most profitable of all. This is a slogan which I will try to keep before the readers of Green's Fruit Grower. The young lady in the above photograph is canning fruit. Whether the fruit be strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries or cherries, peaches, pears, quinces, is not important. She is casting her eyes into the future. She sees the time when the gardens and the fields will be clothed with snow and no fresh fruits can be secured. She is laying in a supply for the wintry days. There are some wild animals who make better provision for the future than some improvident men. How can a ruralist claim to be a good provider when he has no small or large fruits growing in his garden.

consist of a soldering copper and a small affair to be used on the kitchen range, with a capacity only for a few dozen cans per day; or it may comprise a more extensive collection of apparatus, an engine for supplying steam and power, and machinery which reduces hand labor to the minimum. Few orchards, unless large, would demand an excessively large outfit. Outfits that will can peaches may be used for other fruits if carefully selected. Many use them in canning vegetables, with the addition of a very few articles for this particular type of work.

The portable canners are outfits which, as the name implies, are so arranged that they may be readily moved about from place to place as the occasion demands. Many different types of these are offered for sale by various manufacturers. Most of the types on the market are made in various sizes for all sized orchards, from a few trees to thousands. The cost will

which there are several styles, being made in two different sized openings in the top; one is 2 1-16 inches in diameter and the other 2 7-16 inches. Due to the size of most peaches, the larger will be best. Poorer grades of pie peaches are usually put up in the No. 10 cans. These cans can be bought with two sizes of openings in top, mentioned above. This low grade is usually made up of small fruit, but the larger opening is to be preferred on account of the greater ease and rapidity of filling.

The dimensions of these two sizes of cans, as adopted by the Baltimore Canned Goods Exchange, are as follows: No. 3—diameter, 4 3-16 inches; height, 4½. No. 10—diameter, 6½ inches; height, 7 inches. But the can may vary from this table.

#### GRADES OF CANNING PEACHES.

In handling of the fruit and in its preparation for the cans, it is necessary to regard the grade of goods that is to be put up. Grades are designated by various terms more or less indicative of the quality or size of the fruit used, such as "extras," "extra standard," "standard," "pie-fruit," etc. These terms, however, are used more or less loosely and a lack of uniform significance.

The requirements for the "table" or "sirup" grades are as follows: "Cans full, fruit good size, evenly pared, cut in



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91 Wall Street

Rochester, N. Y.



## Patterns for Women Who Sew.

1016—A Comfortable and Practical Dress for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress with Short or Long Sleeve. Blue line with trimming of blue and red checked gingham is here shown. The model is good for voile, ratine, rice cloth, chambray, galatea, serge or silk. The closing is in front. The skirt is a 3-piece model with plaits in front and at the sides. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9997—A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl. Girls' Dress with Komono Yoke and Long or Short Sleeves. Checked gingham in pretty brown tones is here combined with brown chambray. The model is also good for linen, lawn, crepe, voile, rice cloth, pique, batiste and silk. It is nice for nainsook or lawn with skirt and trimming of embroidery. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

9999—A Practical Convenient Model. Ladies' House Dress with Long or Short Sleeve. For utility, comfort and convenience this design has much to commend it. It closes in coat style, with the entire fronts overlapping. This assures easy and practical adjustment. An ample pocket is arranged over the side front. The waist is finished with a neat collar, and with cuffs for sleeve in short length. The long sleeve is dart fitted. The dart fullness may be cut away, and the opening thus made be finished with a facing and underlap for buttons and buttonholes or other fasteners; then the sleeve may be turned back over the arm when desired. The Pattern is good for gingham, percale, lawn, seersucker, soisette, madras, dimity, drill or linen. It is cut in 7 Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. It requires  $6\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 2 yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9850—A Practical Apron. A useful apron of generous housewifely size designed to protect the entire dress. The back is held in position by a strap of material that is buttoned to the front at the waistline. A pocket is a useful addition that will be appreciated by the wearer, although it may be omitted if desired. Gingham, denim, holland and cambric are all suitable for the making, and finishing braid or narrow edging may be used for trimming. The medium size requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

1006-1003—A Charming and Attractive Style, Suitable for Many Occasions. As a dancing frock, or for other social functions, this style would develop prettily in any of the soft crepes, batistes and silks now so popular. A lovely development was shown in voile in a nels rose shade, with trimming of lace and insertion, tiny bows of satin caught with small pearl buckles trim the waist front. For an inexpensive dress, figured crepe could be used, with



trimming of lace or embroidery. The Waist Pattern for which No. 1006 furnishes the model is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern, 1003, is cut in 5 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires  $9\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 27-inch material for a Medium size for the entire dress. The Skirt measures about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard at the lower edge. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.



9773—A Simple but Attractive Model. Ladies' Costume with or without Chemisette. Taupe charmeuse with pipings of burnt orange and shadow lace for decoration is here shown. The waist fronts are cut in "V" effect over a chemisette that is adjustable. The skirt has deep plaits over the centre back and front. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 38-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

1013—A Simple Popular Shirt Blouse. Ladies' Waist, to be finished with Short Sleeve or with Short Sleeve and Turn-back Cuff. The pretty soft crepes and voiles, rice cloth, ratine, silk, madras or lawn are all admirably adapted to this style. The fronts are open at the throat, forming narrow revers facings, that meet a deep round collar in notches. The body and sleeve are cut as one, and the sleeve may be finished in short or wrist length. This style in handkerchief-linen, with just a touch of embroidery, would make a cool and dainty waist. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



1014—A Stylish Model. Ladies' Skirt with Tunic. (In Raised or Normal Waistline). This practical and desirable model is good for any of this season's popular dress materials. For the new worsted checks or plaids, for serge, voile, silk, poplin, gingham, linen, or drill it will be found very appropriate. The tunic could be finished separately, or made of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size. The Skirt measures  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this illustration

mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

1017—A Group of Stylish Collars. These models are smart and up-to-date. They are suitable for any of the prevailing dress or lingerie materials. No. 1 would be pretty in cool, dotted net or in batiste or lawn; No. 2 is very appropriate for pique or linen; No. 3 could be made of cloth, silk, or velvet, also of any wash material; while No. 4 is also good for such fabrics. The Pattern includes all styles illustrated, and requires for No. 1,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard; for No. 2,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard; for No. 3,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard, and for No. 4,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 24-inch material for a Medium size. It is cut in 3 Sizes: Small, Medium and Large. A Pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



9263—A Group of Pretty Serviceable Caps for Home and Outdoor Wear. Ladies' Caps for Motoring, Traveling, Theatre, etc. Of lace, net, silk, poplin velvet or cloth these pretty "head dresses" will prove very attractive and serviceable. No. 1 is suitable for a breakfast or theatre cap, and with ruffles of lace and ribbon bows will be charming. No. 2 shows a quaint band trimming finish, with tasselled ends. This also is appropriate for home or evening wear. For traveling, motoring, etc., No. 3 will be found very desirable; it requires  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 27-inch material for No. 1 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard for No. 2 and No. 3. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

1020—A Neat Frook for the Little Miss.

Girls' Dress. Brown linen with trimming of red and white striped percale is here shown. The dress closes at the left side front. The body and sleeve are cut in one. The skirt is joined to the waist under a broad belt. The model is desirable for any of this season's pretty dress materials, for percale, gingham, chambray, crepe, lawn, dimity, voile or silk. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 6-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

Order patterns by number and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## Cucumber Pickles.

One gallon of vinegar, one small cup of salt, one cup of mustard, one cup of sugar. Wipe cucumbers as gathered and put in vinegar cold, stir each time. Use good cider vinegar.

## Sour Milk Cookies.

One-half cup of shortening, one and one-half cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sour milk, two eggs, one scant teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg. Mix as soft as possible, sprinkle with sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

## A Good Mustard Dressing.

Cream two level teaspoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, one small teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg thoroughly and add to the creamed mixture. Heat one-half cupful of vinegar and when boiling add it to the above. Stand the bowl over boiling water and stir gently until the dressing thickens.

## Picallilli.

Take equal parts cabbage and green tomatoes, cut fine on kraut cutter, cut up a few green peppers, or red will do, and put down in stone jar, layer of cabbage, tomatoes, peppers well mixed, then layer of salt and sprinkle of black pepper. Salt as for sour kraut, keep cloth and a weight on it, and it will be fit for use in a few days, as it sours like kraut. To be eaten raw.

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DIRECTIONS—Set gauge on the floor so that the skirt will fall over the long wire, making it come under or inside of the skirt. Fold the goods under, so that the long wire will come inside the fold, as shown in illustration No. 1 and pin the hem in place. Slide the gauge along and repeat. The Ezy-Hem can easily be used as a chalk marker also. Place the gauge with the long wire finger outside and against the goods, and simply draw chalk along the wire lengthwise, using the wire as guide or rule.

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Mountains and valleys, hills and hollows, rivers, forests and streams, comprise the main attractions of the country. Level stretches of prairie cannot be made so attractive as a rolling or mountainous country, though it may excel in productiveness. The above sketch from Lake Mohonk is suggestive. The new farm recently purchased by the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, located near the other Green fruit farms, may be called a hilly farm, and for this reason I have considered it of more than ordinary value as a fruit farm. The house and barns are on a hill top commanding a fine view of the rising and setting sun and of hundreds or thousands of acres of fertile land in every direction.

#### Golden Rod.

By Tyler B. Jenks.

In meadow moist—on sandy plain.  
In pasture wide or narrow lane,  
By roadside rough—on hillside steep  
In fertile soil of valley's deep.

Round humble home or palace grand  
Emblem of this our native land;  
Midst kindred flowers—stately and tall,  
Reaching above the old stone wall.

From midsummer heat 'till autumn chill,  
Thy yellow glow the landscape fills;  
In wintry winds—frost-faded still nod.  
The silent farewell of golden rod.

This flower we have not apart,  
A place should find in every heart;  
The people's choice with one accord,  
Our native flower—the golden rod.

#### Household Notes

If your fruit juices, such as cherry and strawberry, do not jell readily, add lemon juice to them, and it will cause them to jell.

Fruit gathered directly after a rain is always slow in jelling; gather it in dry weather, and when a little green. Over ripe fruit makes a cloudy jelly.

Salt will curdle new milk; therefore in making gravies, soups, etc., where milk is used, the salt should not be put in until taken from the stove.

In pickling, alum helps to make the pickles crisp, while horseradish and nasturtium seeds prevent the vinegar from becoming muddy.

When baking pies, if you desire to keep a berry pie from running over when baking, add a pinch of soda before the upper crust is put on, and you will find it excellent.

It is not generally known that the Irish potato possesses great cleansing properties. Mud stains on woolen goods can often be removed by rubbing with a piece of raw potato.

For mildew, soak in buttermilk, wash and sun, or boil in buttermilk or sour milk and lay on the grass in sun. May have to repeat five or six times, but it will finally take out the stain without injuring the material.

To make corks fit in catsup bottles, take ones that are a little large and boil them in clear water for 20 minutes. This decreases their size. Insert them in the mouths of the bottles while hot, as they expand in cooling, thus making perfectly tight stoppers.

For distress of stomach: A half teaspoonful of baking soda with a pinch of ginger and juice of half a lemon in a glass of water will quickly give relief. It may be taken either hot or cold; but should be drunk while effervescent.

A root of horseradish scraped and placed in the jar will keep the strength in the vinegar and gives a pungent flavor most agreeable. If the "green" appearance, liked by so many, is desired, it may be obtained by placing between the layers green grape leaves.

For all pickles the vinegar must be scalded before using, otherwise the pickle will not keep well. This is a fact that must be remembered if you want success.

A small piece of alum added to cucumbers and gherkins gives the crispness so much liked.

The best vinegar must always be employed—either pure cider or white wine.

To remove peach stains, wet them and spread powdered cream of tartar on them and set in the sun. Then wash in the ordinary way. It may be necessary to repeat the process if the stain is very old.

#### Celery Chow-chow.

One head of cabbage, one pound of brown sugar, one ounce celery seed, half a teaspoon red pepper, a dozen cucumbers, half a dozen large onions, one ounce mustard seed. Salt the cabbage, cucumbers and onions separate over night, then drain the water off and put in a kettle and cover with cider vinegar. Put in the sugar and seeds and let come to a boil, then put in air-tight jars. The cabbage, cucumbers and onions should be chopped fine before salting.

#### Pear Preserves.

Peel and cut into small, dice-shaped pieces, enough pears to make one gallon. Cover with two pounds of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, and let stand for twelve hours. Put on the stove and cook slowly for fifteen minutes, count-

ing from the time it commences to boil. Add one lemon cut into small pieces, and one-half pound of blanched almonds, cut into pieces. Lastly, add the juice and pulp of two oranges. Boil ten minutes and seal while hot. This is a delicious and unusual preserve.

#### Currant Jelly.

Select medium ripe fruit, pick off all bad berries, wash thoroughly, put stems and all into a kettle and mash each berry. Then pour into a double cheesecloth bag and let drip over night. If you are anxious to have clear jelly do not squeeze the bag, but if you prefer quantity rather than quality, squeeze out the juice in the morning. Measure the juice and boil 20 minutes, at the same time have the same number of cups of sugar heating in the oven. Skim off all the impurities that rise to the top, and stir the sugar frequently so it will heat evenly. At the end of 20 minutes put in the sugar and boil three minutes longer. Three minutes should be sufficient time for it to "jell," but try a little in a cold saucer to be sure before removing from the fire. Pour at once into sterilized glasses and, when the jelly has set, pour on melted paraffin, put on the covers and set in a cool dark place.

#### Valuable Laundry Hints.

"The laundry should have the express interest of the lady of the home, for badly washed garments not only wear out rapidly but do not typify a gentlewoman. And yet how many know anything of washing clothes? Rinsing thoroughly is more important to clothes than the actual washing. But no laundress will take the trouble to do it unless she sees the result will be watched for and recognized. The clothes should be put to soak in a tubful of water with a tablespoonful of borax, and they must be rinsed in three waters. The more they are rinsed the whiter they are," said an experienced domestic scientist the other day.

"If there is a rust stain, put common salt and lemon juice on it and place it in the sun for one or two hours. Then wash it out. Perhaps this may have to be repeated several times before it disappears, and of course it can be done only with white garments. To take ink out of white material put butter or, better still, lard on the spot. Put this spotted part into a bowl filled with milk.

"Don't starch lace. After washing it stretch a clean sheet over the matting-covered floor and pin the lace in this as lace curtains are stretched to dry, using ordinary pins. Few things are starched nowadays, for all garments are worn of soft material and in soft lines. Electric starch, which is made with cold water, may be used in almost every case where any is needed. When the towels, sheets and other pieces of household linen come up from the laundry they should be marked 'worn,' 'new,' etc., according to their condition. Then, when hastily required, no mistake is made.

"If one is housekeeping in the country and bothered with a parade of ants to the bread box, take a common piece of chalk, such as children use for writing on a blackboard, and draw a ring around the bread box with it; the ants will never go over it. The same kind of chalk ring will keep them out of closets where dresses are hanging or away from shelves.

"Experience is a very good but very costly teacher in household matters. It is best to find out the practical side of it from those who have already learned from experience and apply all they know systematically. I listen to every one's ideas and if they are worth while I try them. But a thorough method must be acquired to start with."—New York Times.

#### Marrying Foreigners.

Here is a little story for American girls from the Iowa Register: "The prettiest girl in Washington half a dozen years ago was Miss Ida M. Wynne, the daughter of one of Mr. Roosevelt's postmaster-generals. She was dainty and petite and so pretty that it ought to have been against the law for her to run at large. She was clever, too, with the gift of witty small talk that some women raise to the level of high art. Well, she married a captain

in the British army. And the other day she was granted a divorce on the ground that he had disregarded his marital vows, and also, incidentally, on the ground that he had kicked her and dragged her about the room and beaten her. Surprising how long it takes American girls to find out that only American men make decent husbands. And some of them are not any more decent than they should be."

#### Actress Says Women Need More Practical Apparel.

"Sometimes I think Dr. Mary Walker isn't so far off in her ideas of dress as some people believe," said Etta Hastings, the comedienne with Bob Manchester's "Cracker Jacks" at the Corinthian, yesterday.

"It's all right to laugh at the little old lady, but sometimes when I have splashed a block or two through mud and slush, and practically ruined shoes, hose and skirts, I feel like lifting my voice in a hallelujah of praise for Dr. Walker, who at least has the courage of her convictions when she dons men's clothes.

"Women ought to band together and demand that style originators create something rational and practical for them to wear—something that would look well and still be suitable for all kinds of weather. The trouser-skirt leans that way, but maybe it is too radical. Anyway, let's hope for real dress emancipation sometime in the near future."

#### Savory Salads.

The usual salad with French dressing is the tamest thing imaginable. Often soggy from having stood too long, and seldom varied from day to day. But with a little pains the dressing may be changed from day to day, and, with even the commonplace lettuce as a background, be made into something savory and delicious.

The gist of the whole matter lies in the vinegar, the experienced salad maker experiments with many different flavorings, keeping several cruets ready all the time. Taragon vinegar, vinegar which has stood on crushed celery seeds and a bay leaf, or which has had dropped in it two or three cloves of garlic, all give a different flavor. A tablespoonful of chopped mint or a dash of Worcestershire sauce gives what is known as English dressing. Italian calls for much onion, and Japanese for soy. Lemon juice gives a delicate flavor, and even a sprinkling of some spice like mace makes an entirely new taste and delicious too.

#### Ways to Save Them.

"Each of you can have a powerful influence in providing amusements in your own community where the sex appeal is eliminated.

"Use your influence to bring about better economic and industrial conditions, so that fathers can be masters in their own home; so that young men can marry early in life.

"Teach ignorant mothers and fathers so that they will love and understand their children more than they do.

"Teach boys and young men to honor womanhood. Men must learn to sacrifice themselves, if need be, for the good of the race.

"Use your influence to restore to the home the simple, yet powerful, protection which grows out of the belief in the religion of our fathers."

#### Real Love and Luxury.

The woman with a ribboned and scented dog hugged to her heart may imagine she knows love.

The woman living in the elegantly appointed hotel may think she knows luxury.

The woman in the childless mansion may think she knows wealth.

The woman who has no cares may think she knows happiness.

But the woman in her own home, with her own child at her breast, knows all these, and knows them better than all the others do.

The home may be humble, but it is her home.

The child may be a care, but it is her child.

And in all the ages since woman was created for motherhood, woman nature has not changed in this respect one whit.

One of the greatest crimes possible against mankind is committed when a home is broken up by outside forces. Lives torn loose from accustomed moorings, and without chart or compass are set adrift upon an unknown cruel sea. The sea is black with rotting hulks broken in the sundering of family ties and the crushing of the holy influences of home.—Lawrence Sun.

#### FOR THE HOUSE-WIFE

What house-wife has not longed for a supply of neat, well printed labels for her fruit and jelly jars? Labels that will stick to glass. Our book of assorted fruit, jam and jelly labels will give you 336 neatly printed and bound labels.

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The text matter is taken from the highest authorities, which include the Experiment Stations and actual experience of fruit growers who are making large profits by canning at home. We want our readers to have the benefit of this valuable little booklet and will send it to any of our subscribers without cost who will renew their subscription now.

No matter when your subscription expires just send us 50c for one year, which will be added to the time already paid for, and we will extend your subscription a whole year and send you the canning book free.

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#### ADDRESS

Green's Fruit Grower  
Service Dept. Rochester, N. Y.



## WORK BIRDS DO FOR FARMERS.

## Comparatively, Most Profitable Animal They Have.

In the Farm and Fireside, of Springfield, Ohio, Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of that publication, writes as follows:

"In truth, the birds do more work for the farmer, at a lower wage, than any other part of his live-stock equipment. What it would mean to have a birdless country was most pointedly suggested to me by the story that a West Indian gentleman told me about one of the islands of the Caribbean region, with which he was familiar. Many years ago, he said, the mongoose, from the East Indies, was introduced into this island by people who believed it would rid the place of snakes. So the mongooses, or mongoose, according to the plural you prefer, were brought along. But the results proved that it was a sad mistake. The mongoose multiplied and thrived; but he proved to prefer birds' eggs, as a diet to reptiles. In time he well-nigh destroyed the island's entire bird population. The reptiles and all manner of insectivora multiplied at such a rate that the island, one of the very richest in natural elements in all the world, has become a peculiarly undesirable place of residence; its development has been retarded.

"Our new Federal bird law looks to saving this country from anything like such a calamity."

"Don't go into debt. If it is hard to pay to-day's bills to-day, it is not likely that it will be easier to pay to-morrow's bills and to-day's bills to-morrow. If your expenses are too heavy, cut them down.

If some people worked as hard at work as they work trying to get away from work they'd be great workers.

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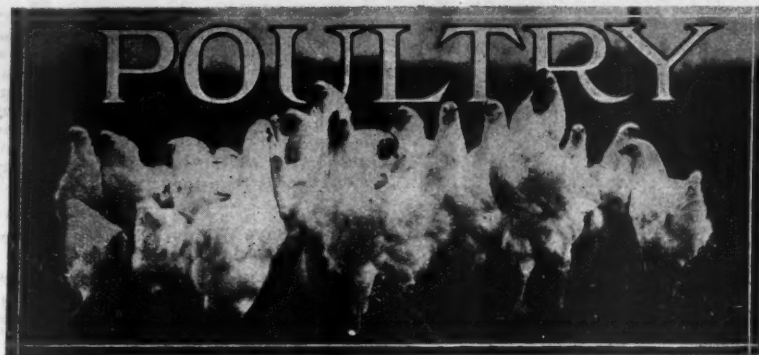


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## Poultry Notes.

A quart of grain to ten hens per feed is about right.

Probably the best season for caponizing is the latter part of August or the beginning of September.

Lawn clippings, lettuce and radish tops make ideal green food.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white.

Water is cheap and plentiful. Chickens need it and should have all they want.

A small patch of ground beneath a shady tree, spaded up and made fine, furnishes the chickens with an excellent bath.

Plan now to provide comfortable quarters for the poultry during the winter when the price of eggs is highest.

Poultry which is not intended to winter should be fattened before really severe weather comes on, if a good profit is to be obtained.

The growing chick that has free range in the orchard will make good growth and will also destroy lots of bugs, worms and insects which would damage the fruit.

Leghorns are natural foragers. A Leghorn mother will never hang around the back door with her brood unless you spoil her by throwing out feed.

One of the best places for growing chicks is the cornfield, where they will have plenty of shade and where they will find lots of bugs and worms to improve their diet.

Be sure and set a few hens the first or during the middle of August, as chicks raised at that time are practically no trouble and expense. And you can raise every one hatched if you give them one-half the care given early chicks.

Many people prefer to buy their eggs from those who keep poultry in yards and not on range, declaring these eggs to be made of clean green stuff and grain, while the eggs from the farms are liable to be made of all manner of filth.

The first symptoms of limber neck are a dark comb, closed eyes, rough plumage, appearance of general collapse. No time should be lost in treating ailing birds. A half teaspoonful of turpentine with a little lard should be given to each fowl and the birds separated from the others for a few days and fed a light diet. Bread softened in milk is all the food they need.

Sunflower seed acts both as food and medicine. It is a grain rich in oil, which produces a redness to the comb and luster to the feathers. The seeds should never be dried in the heads, but always shelled as soon as ripe and spread out on a dry floor where air and light will reach them, thus allowing them to dry before becoming musty.

## EGGS BY PARCEL POST.

A System of Marketing That Offers Possibilities of Better Prices for the Producer and Fresher Articles for the Consumer.

Washington, D. C.—That eggs can be marketed successfully by parcel post and that this method frequently secures a better price for the producer and a fresher article for the consumer have now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the experts in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department conducted tests that covered a period of five months. At the end of that period it came to the conclusion that the parcel post was of particular value to the man whose flock was too small or who lives too far from express service to permit him to ship his eggs in the regular commercial case which holds 30 dozen eggs.

In the course of these experiments the Department shipped 9,131 eggs in 466 lots. Of these 327 or slightly less than 3.6 per cent. were broken, but only 209 or slightly less than 2.3 per cent. were absolutely wasted. The others, though broken, could still be used. The percentage of breakage, moreover, will be greatly reduced, it is said, when the employees of the Post Office become more accustomed to handling such fragile matter.

Note by C. A. Green: We get eggs safely from our fruit farm, 12 miles distant, by mail, packed in stout paper boxes.

None have been broken thus far. Each egg has a compartment by itself. If full information is desired, address the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Farmers' Bulletin, No. 594.

## 7,000 EGGS DAILY.

John Schmelzer Will Never Have Less Than 10,000 Laying Hens at One Time.

Saginaw, Mich., will soon possess one of the largest chicken farms in the United States. There will be six large houses, 15 feet wide and 400 feet long, of frame construction, as will be the other buildings. A brooder house 24 by 216 feet will care for 6,000 chicks at one time. There will be an incubator cellar of cement and brick, 24 by 160 feet. Here will be installed a Candee incubator to hatch 24,000 chicks every 21 days. Above the incubator cellar will be the office and feed house. There will also be 75 colony houses 8 by 10 feet with free range. All the houses will have open front with cloth windows. Through the long houses will be overhead tracks to carry large galvanized boxes for the feed and water, and thus reduce the amount of labor required. Double runways to the houses will be made so their use may alternate weekly, giving the grass a chance to grow. All the buildings will be painted pure white. A pipe line from deep wells will be used to supply the water.

## The General Outlook for Apple Growing.

By S. H. Beach.

The outlook for apple growing is presented in this paper under these general heads: 1. Favorable factors; 2. Unfavorable factors; 3. What the growers can do to improve the situation.

## FAVORABLE FACTORS.

Among the factors which appear encouraging to the apple grower these stand out as important:

1. The actual decrease in recent years in the number of apple trees growing in some of the most important apple producing states. This would appear to give a better chance to find good markets for the crops from those trees which remain. We shall recur to this matter again.

2. The marked decline in the yield of apples per capita for the country as a whole. This also would appear to indicate a better apple market for the future.

3. The constant increase in population from which it is natural to expect a constant, if not a corresponding, increase in the total annual consumption of apples.

4. The enlargement and improvement of the domestic fruit storage and transportation facilities argue for better distribution and better marketing of the apple crop.

5. With the probable extension and a possible better development of the facilities for delivering American apples to foreign markets in good condition, the export trade with Europe may be expected to materially increase. Besides this we look for the apple dealers of this country to be eventually in closer touch with Eastern Asia, from Siberia southward, and with the outlying islands from Japan to the Philippines; also with Australia and South America. Some of these improvements in the export trade will come in the near future.

In the outlook of the Eastern apple grower, as compared with the growers of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast districts, these factors appear in his favor:

1. Cheaper land. 2. Cheaper labor. 3. Nearness to the great centers of distribution. 4. Opportunities for disposing of the lower grades of fruit at remunerative prices either for direct consumption or for the manufacture of by-products. 5. Greater longevity of the trees. 6. Superiority of fruit in texture, flavor, quality and keeping qualities as compared with fruit of the same varieties grown in irrigated districts of the Northwest. Generally speaking it is conceded that the Northwestern fruit has the advantage in bright color and often in size.

Before discussing those factors which appear less favorable for the Eastern grower, the present status and some

recent developments in the apple industry of the United States as a whole will be briefly considered. As indicative of the relative importance of the apple crop in different states, note the following list of the sixteen states which led in the average annual crop production for the period from 1899 to 1910:

## APPLE CROP 1899 TO 1910.

Leading States Ranked by Average Annual Yield in Barrels.

(1) N. Y.	5,122,250	(9) Me.	943,006
(2) Pa.	3,414,166	(10) Ia.	782,416
(3) Ohio	2,816,416	(11) Ark.	703,063
(4) Mich.	2,608,500	(12) N. H.	694,500
(5) Ill.	1,273,333	(13) Miss.	688,583
(6) Mo.	1,130,916	(14) Kans.	597,583
(7) Ind.	1,088,583	(15) Conn.	517,333
(8) Calif.	1,031,418	(16) Ver.	502,006

The following statement offers an interesting comparison of different groups of states with New York as to the percentage which their bearing apple trees form of the total number of bearing trees in the United States as shown by the 1910 census:

New York	.....	.074
Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	.....	.044
New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey	.....	.24
Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Oklahoma	.....	.372
Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia	.....	.191
New England	.....	.054
California, Utah, Colorado	.....	.080

Groups of states compared with New York as to percentage of the total apple production for the United States shown by the 1910 census report:

New York	.....	.172
Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	.....	.039
New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey	.....	.365
Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Oklahoma	.....	.205
Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia	.....	.202
New England	.....	.071
California, Utah, Colorado	.....	.069

Four Northwestern states compared with four counties in New York as to percentage of apple production as based on the 1910 census:

Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	.....	.039
Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne Counties in New York	.....	.071

## The Gentleman Farmer.

As a result partly of the widening influence of our agricultural colleges and partly of numerous co-operating agencies, a new set of ideals is being created with regard to country life. The nation as a whole, in fact, is making a re-estimation of rural life. With the coming of dear lands, city people have awakened to a new interest in country affairs and a new respect for country inhabitants. There is before us in the United States the opportunity to develop perhaps the finest type of rural civilization that the world has ever known. The ownership of land in past ages has always been most honorable, but the working of it has been regarded generally as degrading. The actual farmers, equipped with their poor, pitiable instruments, and condemned to unceasing and disheartening toil, have been slaves, serfs, heathen, pagans, bores, peasants. But to-day the use of machinery and new facilities for communication make it possible for the same individual to be a tiller of the soil and a gentleman.—Atlantic Monthly.

## Rules of Horticulture.

First—Perform every operation in the proper season and in the best manner. Second—Complete every operation consecutively. Third—Never, if possible, perform one operation in such a manner as to render another necessary. Fourth—When called off from any operation leave your work and tools in an ordinary condition. Fifth—In leaving off work make a temporary finish, and clean your tools and carry them to the tool house. Sixth—Never do that in the garden or hot-house which can be equally well done in the reserve ground or in the back sheds. Seventh—Never pass a weed or an insect without pulling it up or taking it off, unless time forbids. Eighth—In gathering a crop, take away the useless as well as the useful parts. Ninth—Let no plant ripen seeds unless they are wanted for some purpose, useful or ornamental, and remove all parts which are in a state of decay.

The average farmer does not properly appreciate the value of the manure produced by his hogs. As a rule three-fifths of it goes to waste—the most valuable portion. This composted, and spread over the thin spots in the clover field, would produce astonishing results.



### Timely Poultry Hints.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Harry D. Winthrop.

The trap nest will pick out the good layers and thereby assist in determining which fowls are unprofitable.

Appoint a regular day at least once a week for a general cleaning of the poultry quarters and stick to it.

Fowls all of a uniform size and color, kept in good clean quarters, are bound to favorably impress even a disinterested person. The pure bred flock wins admiration anywhere.

Mushy sloppy food causes many deaths among the small chickens. If a wet mash is fed, have it dry enough to crumble. Feed only what will be eaten up clean.

A safe way to carry eggs to market is to pack them in sawdust or bran, unless regular egg crates are used. Breakage in an ordinary basket on the road is a dead loss.

The man who keeps grit, oyster shells and charcoal before his hens all the time will not be bothered with soft shelled eggs. They surely must have shell-producing material.

There is a big difference between selecting a chicken for your Sunday dinner from the market and one, fat and plump, from your own flock. Try it and see.

Raising broilers for the market is a distinct branch of the poultry industry. Begin on a small scale and increase the production as success and experience are gained.

Hens for general purposes will do better when kept away from the cocks. Keep the males in quarters of their own, until the breeding season is near.

Don't let the fowls roost in the trees. They have no business there. Too many thieves of all kinds. When night comes they should be safe under a tight roof.

are eating more than they are worth. They do not have to be kept long after getting their growth to do this.

Every pound of farm produce, which otherwise would be wasted, that is fed to the poultry decreases the feed bill. This means an increase in the profits. Keep this in mind and there ought to be a favorable difference in the yearly accounts.

If you have a supply of products for sale why not try an advertisement in the local papers? An attractive notice put up in the village postoffice or store looks well and is sure to be effective. Let people know or they cannot buy.

Build a good roomy closet to be used only for your poultry interests. Put therein all the supplies, such as leg bands, insect powder, etc. Also keep there a hammer and an assortment of nails. It will save both time and steps, by knowing just where to look for the needed article.

### About Pheasants.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Recent articles have led me to write you concerning the matter of propagating pheasants and other game birds. Ring-neck pheasants are very hardy. Live in zero weather in an open field without shelter. Each hen averages 85 eggs a season. Eggs are hatched and reared by chickens. Mature in six months. Weigh about three pounds at maturity. Free from diseases. Live on one-tenth amount required by chickens. Are farmers' friends. Eat insects and weed seeds. Eggs hatch in about twenty-three days. Sell at dollar per pound in market. Are easier to raise than chickens.

The English people are outnumbered by England's domestic Pheasants, but in Canada and the U. S. laws have been enacted that discourage raising game

### THE SCENE OF LAUGHTER. To Laugh Is Not as Easy as One Might Believe.

Newark News.

A British scientist who has been making a study of laughter has prepared a list of things which happen when a person gives way to audible laughter. On each side of the throat, he explains, there is an artery called the carotid. At the level of the larynx this divides. One branch, which carries the blood to the brain, is called the "internal"; the other, which performs the duty of distributing blood to the face, is called the "external." These two branches are joined by the ophthalmic artery at about the level of the eyes, forming between the eyes a sort of canal.

In reality laughter is not an easy thing. It results in a great although involuntary

effort—an effort as great as though one were lifting a great weight—and in both cases the muscles of both the throat and stomach contract.

Now, when laughter is very hearty, when it is actually excessive, the whole body is convulsed, and this means that every muscle is contracted. Here is where people "double up" with laughter. Whether it is laughter or crying, the same thing happens, it is an excessive emotion; that is, the blood congests the ear glands and these glands overflow, forcing out the tears.

### Looked Like Swatting.

Patience—What are those men doing over there?

Patrice—Playing tennis.

"Oh, are they? I thought they were swatting flies."



**Cycle**

### Hatchers and Brooder-Hatchers

Simple, safe, practical machines for hatching and rearing chicks on natural principles. Will produce strongest chicks with greatest certainty and least expense. Compact, convenient, fire-proof. For use on large and small poultry plants. The perfected result of 28 years poultry keeping experience.

#### CYCLE HATCHERS

Built like a hen's nest. Metal construction, air and felt insulating layers. Improved safety lamp with automatic regulator. Burns little oil and requires but little attention. No trays to lift. Perfect system of air and moisture supply. Eggs can be added or removed at any time. Simple to run, certain in results. Price \$6.00

#### BROODER-HATCHERS

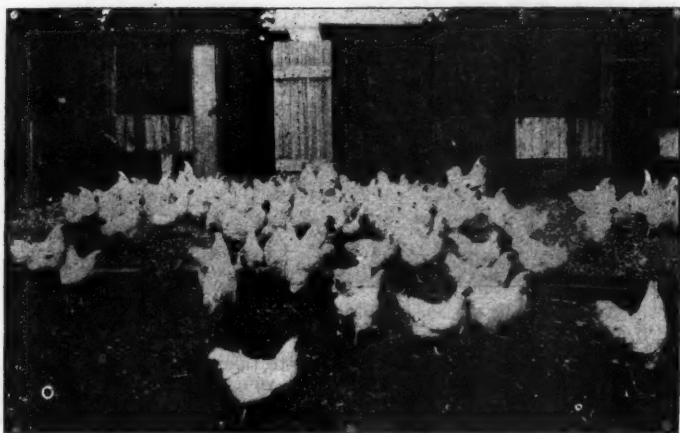
Hatches and rears chicks at the same time. Does double duty at half cost. Uniform heating system. No sudden changes can penetrate felt and air insulating layers. Rises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Made of metal, will last a lifetime. Just the thing for the home poultry plant, as well as larger places. Price \$8.00

#### Cycle Machines Bring Results—Read this letter.

Gentlemen:—It might be of interest for you to learn that this season the poultry item conducted quite an extensive incubator contest, offering premiums for the best hatcheries from incubators bought from Poultry Item advertisers. We are pleased to notify you that the Cycle Hatchers is the winner of this contest, making a record of 100 percent and the only machine in the contest making so large a percentage. The Item Pub. Co., Sellersville, Pa., June 16, 1912.

Our New Illustrated Book "Poultry Profits" Free to all about Cycle Hatchers and Brooder-Hatchers, supplies and appliances for poultry keepers. It gives a new light on poultry raising. Filled from cover to cover with valuable short cuts on poultry keeping. Free for the asking. Send a postal today for your copy.

**CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY,**  
1609 Lake St Elmira, N. Y.



There is no "best" breed, though many have this idea. The breed to keep depends upon the market conditions and the purpose for which they are kept. It must be remembered that more depends upon proper feeding and general care than on any particular breed.

Keep all trash picked up around the poultry houses and runs. Everything not absolutely necessary offers a possible hiding place for vermin and disease germs, in addition to giving a slovenly appearance.

Better results will be obtained from several small flocks than from the same number all in one. In fact, any flock of hens should not number more than twenty at the most.

Efficiency is the watchword of to-day. Make it a motto in your poultry business. Demand the very best results from the flocks—and do your part towards obtaining them.

The poultry has no business in the hog houses or yards. It keeps the fowls nervous and frightened, and the pigs are liable to get the bad habit of killing them. Keep them apart.

As in every other kind of business a large part of the poultrymen's efforts should be to cut down expenses and keep them down. A careful study of the situation is never without good results.

Poultry pays well, but not by throwing a few handfuls of grain, the same kind day after day, on the ground. Feed a variety of food, including green cut bone and vegetables, and keep the house light and dry.

The poultry houses and coops can be made ornaments to the premises. Paint them to match the other farm buildings or they look well a clear white. Keeping them well painted is a saving of dollars in the end.

Green cut bone as a food cannot be excelled for putting on development and weight. A bone cutter should be accessible to every poultryman. Why not buy one and crush bones for your neighbors, charging a small fee to help pay for the machine?

Caponize the surplus cockerels and they will develop into fine large birds for the market. Every farmer has a few that

birds. In New York the law provides any person may rear and sell game birds, but makes it a criminal offense to ship into New York such birds. Let the reader judge, is that law calculated to increase the number of birds in New York? Indiana allows rearing and selling Pheasants, but forbids express and railroad companies to receive them for shipment. This law practically prohibits efforts to increase the number of birds. I recently visited the game farm of Helen Bartlett at Mich., where she is successfully rearing Ringneck, Golden, Reaves and Amherst pheasants, pea fowl, and other wild birds. She is encouraging increase of these birds by selling settings of eggs at reasonable prices and with each sale gives complete instructions for raising them for the sole purpose of increasing the birds. Hundreds of her birds go to game wardens, owners of estates and inhabitants of uncultivated districts to be turned loose to multiply and afford pleasure to sportsmen and nature lovers. Why should not the law encourage the efforts of such persons? The Bob White can be reared just as easily as the pheasant. All that is needed is legal encouragement.—John W. Talbot, Ind.

Improve the Race.—Of the Mexican situation, Dr. Hill said: "The radical trouble in Mexico is with the type of humanity we have to deal with. In many ways that country is the richest on the globe, and there are wonderful possibilities in the country if the people were only industrious and prudent. The situation in Mexico shows that it is not natural resources or great wealth that make a people, but the development of humanity. Switzerland has practically no valuable minerals or mines and is also handicapped by an unfertile and hard soil. Yet the people are a wonderful example of a race capable of governing itself and resisting any encroachment of unfriendly powers."

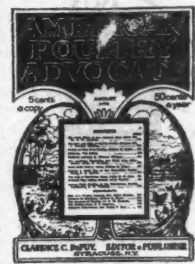
Honesty is not a transaction; it is a state of mind.—Thomas Sliear.

Going to the woods is going home, for I suppose we came from the woods originally.—John Muir.

## Your Home--Your Fruit--Your Poultry

These Three are of Vital Importance to Every Farmer.

We have arranged to furnish the three leading magazines devoted to these subjects at a great saving in cost. They have not been chosen at random but have been selected as being the real leaders in their respective fields.



THE AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE is an authority and real help in all branches of poultry work, from hatching and rearing chicks to maturing fowls for show room and market. Tells how to get eggs at least cost, how to feed to get best results. It is the second oldest poultry publication in the United States. It is helpful to the beginner as well as the expert. The newest and best in poultry literature is found between its covers every month. Regular price 50c per year.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER tells how and when to plant, prune, and spray, how to market fruit, and how to make the old farm pay. The busy time with poultry is the easy time with fruit. It is the oldest fruit paper in America, is published at the birthplace of the fruit industry in the United States and is the only National Fruit Magazine. Read Green's Fruit Grower and make more money. Regular price 50c per year.



McCALL'S MAGAZINE is the magazine with the irresistible home appeal to women. Women who like good homes like McCall's. Every number has over 50 advance designs of McCall's latest patterns, besides entertaining stories and helpful information on dress, fancy work, cooking, etiquette, children, health, etc., for all home loving women. Each yearly subscription includes one 15c McCall pattern free, to be selected from the first copy received. For style, for ideas, for pleasure, for profit—read McCall's. Regular price 50c per year.

ALL THREE FOR A WHOLE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR

Send Now and be Glad Later

Green's Fruit Grower Company, Rochester, N. Y.





## Light Draft

**THIS**  
disk harrow  
saves 25 to  
50% in power

Which means it saves one horse at the very least. It also saves one man. And, furthermore, this

**Cutaway**  
CLARK

## Double Action Disk Harrow

pulverizes the soil finer than any single harrow working in "half-lap." And more—it pulverizes finer than any two single harrows attached in tandem. Its rigid main frame holds the rear disks so that they cut just midway between where the fore disks cut. All soil is pulverized to the full depth to which the disks are run. Ask your dealer to show you a CUTAWAY (CLARK) Double Action. If he doesn't sell CUTAWAY (CLARK) harrows, write us. Don't accept a substitute. We ship direct where we have no agent. Ask for free catalog, "The Soil and Intensive Tillage." **The Cutaway Harrow Company** Makers of the original CLARK disk harrows and plows 66½ Main Street Higganum, Conn.

## KEES FRUIT PICKER



You don't have to lose the fruit in the top branches nor climb a tall ladder to get it, if you use this handy tool. Gathers peaches, apples and other fruit as carefully as by hand and much less work.

Price complete, except the long handle (a fish pole will do) only 50 cents each delivered to your door by parcel post. Your money back if not O. K. Order now so you'll be sure to have it when you need it. Circulars free on request. **F. D. KEES MFG. CO., Box 600, BEATRICE, NEB.**

## HERB

Doctor Recipe Book describes herbs for all diseases, worth 3 only 10 cents. Ind. Herb Sarcents, Box 52, Hammond, Ind.

Will Pay Reliable Man or Woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 FREE pages. P. H. Ward Soap Powder and friends. No money required. D. Ward Company, 222 Institute Pl., Chicago.

## Special Sale of Sprayers

At close of season of spray pumps at greatly reduced prices. We cannot supply at these prices when our present supply is exhausted. Order at once if you want one of these bargains.

## Improved Barrel Spray Pump for Small Orchard and Garden

It has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. Will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipe are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. The Mechanical Agitator stirs the solution from the bottom, making it impossible for this pump to clog under any circumstances.

Price No. 5, complete, without barrel and cart, with Mechanical Agitator, 15 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle ready for use, weight 50 lbs. Regular price \$7.75, Sale price \$6.50.

Price No. 6, same as No. 5 with two 15-ft. lengths of three-ply discharge hose and two nozzles for spraying two rows at one time, ready for use, weight 40 lbs. Regular price \$8.98, Sale price \$7.60. 8-ft. Extension Pipe for higher trees, each 60 cents.

**All Steel Barrel Cart** 36 in. wheels, 1½ in. tires, can be attached to any barrel. Price as illustrated above without barrel and pump. Reg. price \$5 Sale price \$4.



## The Bidwell Automatic Sprayer

Discharges the entire contents of the tank with one pumping; the same pump, pumps both air and liquid; is constructed entirely of brass and copper, is thoroughly well made in every particular; there is nothing to wear out or corrode and with good care will last a lifetime.

Every Sprayer is equipped with the famous Winkle Mist Nozzle.

## TO OPERATE

Pump up the Sprayer with air until the pressure gauge registers 15 lbs.; then place the intake pipe into the liquid and continue to pump until the gauge registers 45 lbs.; the Sprayer is then fully charged and ready to operate.

When the liquid has been discharged, close the stop cock and pump more liquid against the original compressed 15 pounds of air, and the machine is ready to spray a second time. Regular price \$15.00, Sale price \$10.00.



## Little Giant Brass Bucket Spray Pump

Is constructed entirely of brass, a material that is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. It is provided with a large air chamber, and has ball valves, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray. Just the thing for spraying shrubs, etc. Remove cap to nozzle and use for washing windows, buggies, etc. Price with 8 ft. of 3-ply hose, the best all around nozzle, ready to use, weight 7 lbs. Regular price \$2.95, Sale price \$2.10.



## Green's Nursery Company

Service Department

Rochester, N. Y.

## The Peach.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. F. B. Benedict.

Let us hurry and see,  
Let us visit the tree,  
Where hangs the luscious peach;  
Fruit we so dearly love  
Droops from branches above,  
Yes, many within reach.

See, the limbs are drooping,  
The old tree is stooping,  
With burdens wondrous fair;  
Limbs will soon be breaking,  
So let's have a taking  
While we are resting there.

Oh! the dainty flushes  
Like the maiden's blushes  
As the lover comes to woo;  
Each peach doth savor  
The richest of flavor  
We ever, ever knew.

There are fruits so many,  
But tell me is any  
One-half as fair and sweet?  
Then give me 't' peach  
That hangs within reach  
That I may eat and eat.

For what can compare  
With flavor so rare  
And tint of rosy flush?  
With truth the rich taint  
Of daintiest flush?

## Hit With a Baseball Bat.

Mr. Chas. A. Green:—I have a cherry tree which I am afraid will die if I do not attend to it. Years ago, before it became my property, some one struck it several times on the side with a baseball bat. Since then there has been nothing done to remedy it. It caused a large hole to form in the side of the tree. Must I dig out all that dead wood and fill the hole with cement, or would it be better to subject it to some other treatment? I should like to save the tree as it is an excellent producer.—Oscar Lecher, Pa.

Reply: Wounds on cherry or plum trees heal less readily than similar wounds on apple, pear or forest trees. Though such wounds as you speak of may never heal over, I have known trees thus injured to remain in bearing many years and yet ever bear the scars of the wound. I advise you to clean out the wound as you suggest and fill the cavity with cement. Large branches should not be cut from plum or cherry trees owing to the difficulty in the wounds healing as they would heal if the branches had been cut from a pear or an apple tree.

## Rescue from Drowning.

By C. A. Green.

A subscriber writes Green's Fruit Grower explaining how the human body cannot sink if filled with air. He tells how a man can keep afloat lying on his back, with head thrown back, if he will breathe quickly through his mouth rather than his nose, and if he will avoid taking water into his lungs or stomach. We are glad to publish this letter and yet it seems almost impossible for any person who cannot swim to have sufficient presence of mind when an accident occurs to perform an act which requires as much skill as swimming. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred when accidentally thrown into the water or when the boat sinks are in a state of panic and not in condition to lie flat on their backs as they should. But if one is fully clothed it might be difficult for even an expert to float on his back.

It should be remembered that people who are supposed to be drowned and who are unconscious can often be restored by skillful methods. Any action which expels water from the stomach and forces air into the lungs is helpful. Most life savers abandon hope too quickly after working over an apparently drowned person, whereas they should keep at work for an hour or two.

## Hilltops for Peach Orchards.

Until a few years ago there were practically no peach orchards set out on the highest eminences of Wayne county, N. Y., fronting the lake. Where the land was not devoted to grazing, such crops as corn and potatoes were commonly relied upon for that part of the farm revenue. But with the intensification of fruit culture and the application of the newer principles, farmers and growers are finding that often these high lands possess a value for peach orchards not dreamed of under the



Hill top peach orchard near Sodus, N. Y., as described on this page.

old system of cultivation. In the village of Sodus can be seen from one prominent hilltop, four promising young peach orchards set out on different hills. Only a few years ago not a sign of a tree was present at any of these points. On the Sodus Fruit Farm a high bluff having the lake at its base was completely denuded of forest growth and supplanted by a peach orchard. That these growers are acting wisely in taking the high ground for their peach plots is well borne out by the experience of those who brought similar orchards to full maturity. The opposite of this choice in selection where low ground in the lee of a hill was used is shown in an 18-year-old failure in this same village. This orchard has never been of any real worth and really has outnumbered the land it occupies.

The orchard here shown is over 500 feet above sea level. It is three years old and contains eight acres of Elbertas, two acres of Crawford and two of Carmans. The Carmans came into bearing last year and will have a good crop this season from present prospects. In all there are 1,448 trees in the 12 acres. The orchard is owned by David G. Rogers of Sodus, N. Y. The soil is what is called a black gravel. It has been intercropped with corn and beans, but from now on it will have no filler crop and the soil will be well cultivated.

Increased immunity from frosts, better air drainage and well directed sunlight are factors of great bearing in favor of adapting the hilltops to peach orchards.—Alvah H. Pulver, N. Y.

## Answers to Inquiries.

## Pears Rotting at the Core.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have two pear trees both strong and healthy, but when the pears ripen they rot at the core. What is the reason and the remedy?—F. W. Tey, N. Y.

Reply: Pears unlike any other fruit should be picked before they are fully ripe and ripened in a cool cellar or other room in the house. There are many varieties of pears which if left on the trees until soft and fit to eat will rot at the core, whereas if they had been picked before they were soft they would have been sound and delicious eating.

Reply to J. M. Connelly: In the north I do not favor planting peach trees largely in the fall, but would not hesitate to plant

them at Rochester, N. Y., in lots of a dozen or so in the garden. In Virginia I would not hesitate to plant peach trees in the fall, as the climate there is much milder than in New York state. Never plant a peach tree that is over one year old.

I would prefer to have no farm crop sown among young peach trees. If anything is to be grown, grow some hood crop like corn, potatoes or beans. Thanks for the \$1.00 received for subscription.

## Fire Blight.

Green's Fruit Grower:—A friend gave me the following recipe for fire blight on apples:

Bore a hole in the trunk of the tree, put in some sulphur and plug it up tight. Do you know anything about this recipe and whether it would work on pears?—A. G. Dalglish, Oregon.

Reply: As fire blight is a bacterial disease, the microbes being found in the sap and tissues of the tree, this recipe sounds feasible, although I have never heard of it before. The surest way is to cut off the blighted parts in the autumn and burn them. Then in the spring thoroughly spray with lime-sulphur.

## Transplanting Large Trees.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—When my orchard was planted cherry trees of various sorts were used as fillers, and now that the apple trees need all the space it is necessary that they be moved. It is an easy matter to cut them out, but can they be transplanted with any degree of safety? They are 15 to 20 feet high.—Harry W. Dryden, N. Y.

Reply: It is possible to transplant trees 15 to 20 feet high, but it is a very costly operation and to do it properly requires special machinery. It is necessary

## Letters

"Prudent knowledge."

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Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge.—Proverb.

Peaches Grown by a Woman.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have taken your paper a number of years and find it a great help. Since the death of my husband I have been attending to the garden and lawn. I read your paper and have been very successful with the garden. Last summer we had peaches that weighed 13½ ounces each, and lots that weighed 12 ounces.—Mrs. J. H. Williams, Pa.

Michigan Farms.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I would like to have you print an article about the advantages which Crawford Co., Mich., offers. Our fruit is exceptionally good, especially apples and cherries; the trees bear younger than in the southern part of the state and do not require spraying. No doubt the bugs and germs will get here in time, but they are not here yet, as orchards in bearing are yet few and far between. The last two years large areas have been planted to apple orchards, as that fruit has proved so profitable to those who have bearing orchards.

We are within easy shipping distance of Bay City, Detroit and other good markets, and the lake trade during the resort season makes a fine market both for poultry products and fruit.

I wish to mention some of the lands that to me seem bargains for this purpose. One forty, two and one-half miles from town, has a new four-room house; all cleared except about 8 acres which is covered with oak and pine. This farm is one mile from a fine trout stream, 1½ miles from school and can be bought for \$30 per acre.

Other pieces farther from town, but within five miles, can be bought for from \$10 to \$15.

The writer has no land to sell, but if any of your subscribers wish to locate here I can direct them to suitable parties from which to buy.—Mrs. Gene Hess Waterman, Roscommon, Mich.

Note by Editor: Some Michigan farms are sandy—so light they are of but little value, while other farms there are the best known, and so it goes.

Illinois Letter.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Personal experiences of the practical kind are often worth while in pointing the way to others.

In my little orchard in northern Illinois I planted two rows of quinces, one Champion and the other Orange. The trees were planted in the spring of 1912. The Champion bloomed quite freely this spring while the Orange did not have a blossom, indicating early bearing tendency of former. The aphid, however, attacked the trees and nearly defoliated them before I got control of the situation. By spraying frequently with tobacco solution I finally cleaned the trees nicely and they are growing well. I will probably get a few sample quinces from the Champions after all.

Of all the insect pests that attack a young orchard I find the aphid far the worst. In fact it is with me worse than all others put together. Not being in bearing, my trees are not sprayed for codling moth. Every wash day I have a tub full of the refuse soap suds saved, and this with a little commercial tobacco solution added makes a splendid spray for aphid, which I have to fight all the time on apple and quince, but not at all on pear, cherry, plum or peach. However, I note that the larger and older apple trees are not troubled as much with aphid as the smaller ones. Perhaps in time I shall have less trouble with mine.

I found holes made by borers on some large apple trees. I tried to dig them out, but was not very successful in finding Mr. Borer. Then I got some bi-sulphide of carbon and with a medicine dropper put a few drops of the solution into the hole, plugging it up quickly with moist earth. I am satisfied that this will fix Mr. Borer where the hole runs down from the opening, as the poisonous gas, being heavier than air, will go down, but not up. Whether it will work where the hole extends up from the opening is, I think, doubtful.

All trees in this section are making fine growth, due largely to frequent rains and plenty of sunshine. The mortality among newly set trees will be very light indeed.—M. V. Smith, Ill.

Fruit Growing in New Zealand.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I have been a reader on and off for some years,

of Green's Fruit Grower, and although the conditions are not quite the same here, the information contained is of great importance.

I am living about 3 miles outside the seaport town of Nelson, in the northern province of the south island of N. Z. This is generally spoken of as the garden province, and the fruit growing industry is making rapid progress. I have about 19 acres of mixed orchard from 5 to 12 years old, and am getting fair returns and hope to considerably increase them in the near future. The Stoke district, in which I live, is really one orchard, practically all the available land being under fruit trees, about 600 acres in the immediate neighborhood, while in the district I think there are about 6,000 acres already planted and about 1,000 acres are now being prepared for planting.

We have only just commenced shipping over-seas—have sent about 60,000 bushel cases to South America this season, which is almost over now. My latest apples were picked yesterday (May 18). Our local association sent a trial shipment of peaches and pears to San Francisco this season, about 600 crates, each holding about 30 lbs. of fruit and packed in trays. We had cable advice that the pears were landed and sold well (my quota of the shipment was 61 crates), but the peaches were not allowed to land on account of an unidentified grub. They went on to Vancouver, B. C., however, and we are now awaiting particulars. The grub in question was what is generally known here as the leaf roller, and is not to any extent troublesome. We never spray peaches with arsenate of lead here. Of course, the authorities at Frisco were quite justified in refusing entrance, but the disappointing part was that, being an initial shipment, we went to a great deal of trouble. A government inspector was in the packing shed during the whole of the packing process. No doubt the eggs were on the fruit and escaped detection.

I would like to say here that I have begun this letter feeling that I almost know you and trust that among your subscribers you will recognize that, although intensely loyal to our country, there is one in these parts who appreciates American business methods.

I have in use a Deyo power sprayer, purchased from the Deyo-Macey Engine Co., Binghamton. I got into communication with this firm through seeing their advertisement in your paper about 18 months ago. I am landing shortly a Forkner cultivator through the local agents who also got into communication with their principals through seeing ad. in Green's Fruit Grower. I am posting the last fruit number of the "New Zealand Farmer" and also the "Fruit World" (published in Australia), which I hope will interest you.

I am taking up fruit growing for a life work now—have had some years' business experience—and am intensely keen on succeeding at the business. I understand that your cool stores make it possible for you to have fruit for the whole 12 months. We hope to be able to get some business in the United States for prime stuff. Of course all we can produce at present is a mere drop in the ocean compared with your vast country, which I hope very much to visit some day.

I have written to two cool store firms in America. There are two stores in this district at present, but are very costly to operate, which makes it more profitable to let our fruit go for export and get Californian apples in the spring.

I recognize that your time must be fully occupied—will esteem it a great favor if you can find time to answer some of my queries. Could you put me into communication with some prominent fruit growers in your district for mutual benefit? I would very much like to get a better knowledge of your methods of orchard management.

We are having a good deal of trouble here with apple trees—some varieties particularly—stopping their growth when about 6 to 8 years old, after a year or two's cropping. Our trees are mostly Northern Spy stocks worked on roots, while I understand the usual method in America is to work onto seedling stocks. The woolly aphid is a great pest in this country, which is the reason for our being so very careful to get roots of blight resisting trees. The Northern Spy is a known shallow rooter here. The idea is that the roots do not get properly into the subsoil. Your life's experience in fruit growing, etc., makes your paper of especial value. No doubt I will come across articles from time to time on the various methods of propagating.

I trust that these pages will be of sufficient interest to you to acknowledge, and can assure you that any help or information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—H. R. Beatson, New Zealand.

Reply: As I have no experience with fruit growing in New Zealand and as you ask no special question I do not see

how I can aid you. I send you a spray calendar with the formulas for spraying the woolly aphid, etc.

As regards varieties of apples or other fruits, I advise you to test them in a small way, as no one in my section of the country could advise what you should plant in New Zealand.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

I have been much interested during the past year in reading in the Fruit Grower the various articles written regarding the planting and growing of nut-producing trees. I used to think that so many years were required to bring the trees into bearing that one could not expect to eat of the fruits of his labors, even though he might plant them early in life; but I have later learned that many varieties, if good specimens when planted and given seemingly good care, respond in a few years by beginning to bear.

On the farm where we now live are five young hickory trees, self-planted, that I have watched with great interest during the three years we have lived here. By cultivating in a shallow way around the roots and fertilizing, they have made marvelous growth and one gave us a small market basket full of delicious nuts this year. The black walnut is also a rapid grower, and I have a number of friends who have pointed out to me some magnificent specimens of this tree and said, "I planted that, only a small tree, so many years ago." The butternut, if planted near a stream or place where the roots are well supplied with water, also responds very quickly. So much for our native grown nut-bearing trees. Then there are the English and Persian walnuts, and the Japanese chestnuts, that with proper care are grown successfully in many parts of our own state.

Let us plant freely of the nut-bearing trees, not only for ourselves but for those who come after us, that we may in a measure repay those who came before and planted for our benefit.—Mrs. Ella F. Flanders, N. Y.

Golden Seal Plant.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I believe it would be of interest to other readers of the paper than myself if you would give them some information concerning one of the most paying and least troublesome things in which a farmer can get money. I refer to what is commonly known as Yellow Root and more generally known as Golden Seal. Every person who has a bit of unused wood land or cuttings or underbrush should raise Golden Seal. The roots of this plant sold fifteen years since at thirty cents per pound. The price has steadily advanced and the root is now worth five and one-half dollars per pound. The dried leaves and stems now sell for twenty cents per pound. It is the most used and the most valuable drug known to the modern pharmacopeia. It was brought to the attention of civilized men by the Indians with the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is a very hardy plant, has a delicate white flower, yellow fibrous root, furry stock and large leaf. Its natural home is in the woods. It will thrive in any soil and in any state. Being antiseptic it is not subject to plant diseases. It can be transplanted successfully when in full blossom. It reproduces itself from seed and from the root. It matures in three years, but is not harmed if not dug at the end of the three-year period. It can be raised under artificial shade, but that method is expensive. It can be planted in any woodland that has tree shade and will take care of itself and multiply, and all that the owner has to do is to let it be and gather the leaves and stems every fall and lay them out to dry without any washing or wetting in an airy

place, but not under a direct sunlight. At the end of three years the mature roots can be sorted out from the young roots and the mature roots washed and dried for sale while the others can be put back in the ground for future growth. At the end of three years the raiser has a yearly crop of roots, and beginning with the first year he has a yearly crop of leaves and stems. This is one crop on which you have an absolute certainty that you have a market that will run after you as soon as any Golden Seal buyer knows you have the goods to sell. Go and ask your druggist or your doctor about the value of Golden Seal. The supply has been wild stock mainly, but as the stock has become more in demand and the price has advanced, the hunters have been more active and the wild stock is so scarce that little of it is being offered for sale. The planted roots lack so much of supplying the demand that big manufacturers of drugs have been driven to the necessity of using substitutes. Go to raising Golden Seal.—Geo. D. Beroth, Ind.

Cause and Effect.

Man domesticated the horse, and only recently has science traced the deadly tetanus germ to his pristine lair, which is the large intestine of the horse. Man has improved meat cattle along certain lines, but when he has carried improvement to a certain limit he discovers that he has also developed a fault. Cattle that have been bred scientifically for an enormous production of milk are found to fall easy victims to tuberculosis. This is merely a rediscovery of the fact that when one tries to crowd more than a pint of water into a pint bottle, he is apt to damage or destroy the receptacle.

When we imported several new species of oranges from China, we also imported, unawares, the San Jose and oyster scale, which now keep horticulturists and fruit growers on the continual jump with spraying apparatus. And still the orchards in many parts of the country are being devastated.

As a consequence of several experiments made in the hope of finding a moth that would produce better silk than either the mulberry moth or the ailanthus, we are cursed with the gypsy and the brown-tail moths which have already cost several Eastern States millions of dollars and which threaten to become a nation-wide pest.—Chambers's Journal.

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### The Salt Bath.

In cases of feebleness of the whole system, coldness and dryness of the skin, a salt bath in an excellent thing. First wet the body all over with lukewarm water, then rub the salt all over the body until the salt stands in crystals. The salt is to be rubbed in thoroughly. There should be some person to do this, and the rubbing ought to take ten or fifteen minutes. Then rinse the salt off with warm water and wipe the skin thoroughly dry. Such a bath as that twice a week is excellent to restore the circulation in the skin, and is especially applicable to biliousness. —Exchange.

### Seeking Health.

Seeking health is a precarious business, says Medical Talk. It rarely results favorably. The only way to seek health is to forget all about the matter and go to work at something that furnishes exercise for mind and body and arouses enthusiasm.

Find something to do that you like to do, and you have found the best sanitarium in the world—something that furnishes a good living, and something that furnishes not too much nor too little exercise. The man who loves the work he is doing is seeking health in the most effectual way possible.

It is usually necessary to remember more than once a day that you were once a child yourself.

### "SCALECIDE" SAVES MONEY

"SCALECIDE" is a powerful disinfectant and preservative. It will cost \$20, plus \$22.50 to apply, or \$12.50. One barrel of "SCALECIDE" will spray just as many trees, and spray them better, and will cost only \$25, plus \$12 to apply. You save \$5.50 and get a better protection against San Jose Scale, Leaf Roller and all pests controllable in dormant season. Write for booklet "SCALECIDE" the Tree Saver." B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N. Y. City.

### Brandywine Spaw

Superior quality—and by leading institution grows the country's best. **GROW MUSHROOMS** for your home table and for your market. Illustrate booklet (free) gives simple, ready understood method of growing mushrooms in your home. Send \$1 for 3 lb. of old BRANDYWINE SPAWN and booklet, prepaid—enough for 30 sq. ft. of bed surface. Edward H. Jacob, Box 221, West Chester, Pa.

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1 Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leathers FREE. If you are tired of wet, sore, calloused feet—Rheumatism and Colds—hard, twisted, leaky leather—Buy Doctor and Shoe Book—Save \$20.00. Money, health and comfort—TRY FREE my Latest Triumph Leather-Tapped "Steels" Light, Springy, Comfortable, Economical, Waterproof, Warm in Winter—Cool in Summer—Adjustable Leather Taps, instantly removed. FREE BOOK tells how you can try "Steels" 30 days FREE and save \$20 to \$25 shoe money.

**S. R. Rothstein—Steel Shoe Man—Dept. 37, Racine, Wis.**

### PATENTS

Watson F. Colman, Washington, D.C. looks free. Highest references. Best results.



Artistic view from a hill top at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. There are people in this country who have never seen the sun rise or set over rural hills. We fruit growers are so accustomed to seeing the sun rise and set we are not impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the occasion as we should be if we had never seen the sun rise and set and it should be advertised as a remarkable event, when we would go a long way to see it and be amply repaid for our trouble.

### When Sickness Comes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lydia Minton Locke.

In most homes the care of any one sick falls upon the other members of the family. While some are particularly adapted for this kind of work, many more are almost wholly ignorant of even the first principles that mean comfort and recovery. Therefore, a few hints will be found useful.

Procure a small hand bell and place within reach of the patient. This will save strength of calling when anything is wanted.

Do not supply the sickroom with a clock. Nothing is more tedious than watching the time pass minute by minute.

Carpets are out of place in any sleeping room, and should positively be removed in case of sickness. A bare floor is best. Have, however, a small rug or two for the patient's feet.

Do not let exciting news or unpleasant conversation reach a patient, as it is sure to leave bad effects of some sort. Keep all visitors away who try to bring "good cheer" in the form of sensationalism.

There is a great difference between quietness and an oppressive funeral silence. Strive for one and avoid the other. Keep cheerful and do not let the patient become melancholy and disheartened.

Never allow visitors to remain too long. Half an hour is a reasonable call. Some will remain for hours and keep up an incessant chatter. Tell them quietly upon arrival that the patient is allowed to receive callers only for a short time.

Never converse in whispers around the sickroom. Remember the curiosity and suspicions of an invalid are easily aroused. Much real danger results from secret talks and mysterious footsteps.

Spoons and glasses should be washed and dried carefully each time after using. Do not leave them or any medicine within sight of the patient. Good health can hardly find a foundation when one is constantly reminded of illness.

Supply a ten-cent whisk broom for cleaning up stray lint, crumbs, etc. Sweep the floor very gently with a dampened broom to avoid raising a dust. Cleanliness is the first rule to be observed.

White paper napkins, which can be purchased very cheaply, are highly useful in sickness. They can be put to many uses where otherwise cloth or unsanitary newspapers would be used. Of course they should be burned at once.

Never send a sick person white flowers. They bespeak melancholy every time. Select bright colors, as they create hope and interest. Color has a decided influence upon any invalid.

Absolute cleanliness must be rigidly enforced. Change bed coverings and towels often. Keep the floor clean without raising a dust, and keep the room neat and tidy. Do not let unessentials accumulate. They disturb.

A bottle of alcohol is a necessity in the sickroom. A patient who has been in bed very long derives real comfort and benefit from being rubbed with it.

Proper ventilation is absolutely necessary at all times, but a draught must be avoided. Do not open windows and doors at the same time. Have blankets handy to lay over the patient at a moment's notice.

Do not neglect the bath. Work slowly and carefully. Keep the basin of water hot by changing when necessary. Use plenty of pure soap, but remove all from the skin. Wipe perfectly dry with coarse towels, but not too hard. Keep the patient covered, exposing only a small portion at a time. Use good talcum powder freely.

A patient's appetite must be managed carefully. Give only plain nourishing food, well cooked and served in small quantities. Cover a tray with a clean white napkin to give a touch of daintiness. Prepare little surprises and never keep the patient waiting. These little details count.

The sickroom should be the lightest and most pleasant in the house. Sunlight has a decided benefit upon sickness and is a germ destroyer. Some make a great mistake in thinking any sort of a place is good enough for sickness.

See that there is a free passage on all sides of the bed. Such an arrangement is best for both patient and nurse. Place the head of the bed so there will not be a constant glare of strong light in the eyes. It will cause headache and may injure the sight.

For all critical cases a trained nurse ought to be employed. To be sure one means a good bit of money, but it pays to run no chances. Just a little carelessness or ignorance may cost a life. Residents of the cities have a decided advantage over their country cousins by being near to good hospitals. There ought to be more of these institutions scattered through the rural communities.

### Health Notes.

Sunshine and sanitation go hand in hand.

Lemon juice for whitening and softening the skin and for the removal of tan and discolorations is without a rival.

Stains on the hands can be removed with salts of lemon. Pumice stone is most effectual when the hands have become marked with ink.

Bad dyspepsia can be helped by dissolving pinches of salt on the tongue after eating or when there is a sense of oppression.

Oatmeal water is a good cure for red hands, and is made by putting a small quantity of meal in cold water, boiling for three-fourths hour or longer, then straining, and it is ready for use.

For the hair use bay rum, one ounce; quinine, one teaspoonful; borax, one teaspoonful; sulphur, one tablespoonful. Put all in a quart bottle, fill up with rain-water, shake well and it is ready for use.

Rest your eyes by lifting them from your close work and looking away into the distance for a minute. Be glad if your gaze rests upon the orchard, the flowers in the yard or green fields stretching beyond.

### Figs in Illinois.

Mr. C. A. Green:—I have just read what Prof. Van Deman says about figs. About fifteen years ago my brother brought a fig sprout from southern Arkansas and set it out here. It never bore any fruit until the summer of 1913 when it bore several good figs. Last December it budded out and was killed by the freeze, but it has come out this spring and is setting more fruit than last year. This is in southern Illinois.

I have never seen anything in the Fruit Grower about the white Heath Cling peach. Will it grow in New York? Last season it was sought here at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel when the Elberta was selling at 50 to 75 cents per bushel.—Hugh E. Palmer, Illinois.

Reply: I have no experience with the white Heath Cling peach. While there is a demand for clingstone peaches in certain markets, the average market prefers freestone varieties, therefore I do not advise the planting of clingstone peaches.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 6-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. Rate 10 cents per word for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1 per issue. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate. Cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER.

Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS men and women over 18. \$65 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments coming. Common education sufficient. List of positions open free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-147, Rochester, N. Y.

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### FARMS FOR SALE.

FERTILE FARMS; BEAUTIFUL Perkiomen Valley, near Philadelphia; catalog. W. M. Stevens, Perkasie, Pa.

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FIRST CLASS FRUIT lands in Central Wisconsin. \$15.00 per acre. Rural mails and telephone. Ask for "Garden of Eden" No. 55, Land Department, Soo, Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE REGION OF Greatest Opportunities for Fruit Growers, Farmers, Investors, or any one looking for real live openings is found in the Southern States along the Southern Ry. Lines. Write today for "Business Openings" folder and the "Southern Field" magazine. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Room 44, Washington, D. C.

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL TREES; Apples, Peaches and other Nursery Stock. Easy to sell. Big profits. Write today, Appalachian Nurseries, Tallulah Park, Ga. Dept. G.

### Shall I Sell My Wheat and Other Grain Now?

By C. A. Green.

The man who pretends to be a prophet and who tells other people when to sell in order to secure the highest prices is most often a faker or a guesser. No one should expect to be able to sell at the highest price of the season. He will do well if he does not sell at the lowest price or if he secures the average price of the season.

At the present time, while I do not claim to be endowed with prophetic insight, if I had wheat and other grain to sell and could afford to wait, I would not sell immediately after threshing. Wonderfully large crops of wheat particularly will bless the country this year. In fact all the grains promise large yields. This outlook for large crops naturally reduces prices. When the price of wheat is nearly at cost it is almost always safe to hold the wheat if you have no particular need for the money at once. There are few farmers who can grow wheat at an expense of less than 75 cents a bushel, no matter where located. Therefore when the market price of wheat is less than a dollar it looks cheap to me.

There is a waste in holding grain of any kind or fruit. All kinds of grain contain much water, and this water gradually disappears, and this reduction is a serious loss. There is also a loss occurring from the attacks of mice and rats and sometimes from insects. It is a wise man who selects the best time for selling his crops.

When you feel like cussin'—whistle.

Rest is as important as work. Dreams must precede action.—Luther H. Gulick.

**Green's Trees** are growing in orchards about the homes in every state of this continent.

**Green's Trees Grow Catalogue Free** Green's Nursery Co. Rochester, N. Y.

When you see a vigorous productive orchard or fruit garden think of **Green's Nursery Co's Vines & Trees**

No trees, vines and plants are so profitable as those planted in the **Home Garden for home eating**

**It Not Successful Try Once More with Green's Trees**

Our Prices are lower because we save you agents' commissions and expenses

Ask the Man WHO HAS PLANTED Green's Trees

Green's Nursery Co. Vines & Trees

An Enclosed way. Unsanitary by

Country a field for Old Mother's radiance has come. waking their birds morning. birds and city the water. Last, sanitary country. keep the of the h in many obliged to places the water. S compared spring or



### Appreciation of Country Life.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Did you ever stop to consider the many advantages of Country Life? They can only be briefly estimated. First—financially farm life has no equal. The farmer raises his own food and thus has better and cheaper eatables than the city man. Which gets his Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey cheaper—the city man who buys it or the country man who already possesses it? In regard to clothes, the farm people do not need so many, but when they do wish nice clothes they can easily go to the city for them.

The country is the place for boys. The boy does not stand in a barber shop with a cigarette tilted in his mouth at an angle of 45°. Partly because he is too busy and partly because there are no

The majority of the city people live chiefly on canned or manufactured food of some kind. They do not know thru what process it has gone, but the country people get their food from their gardens, and know exactly of what it consists. So what could be more appreciated than life on the farm?—Grace Turner.

### Reviving the Life of the Farm and the Farmer with an Orchard.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John E. Taylor.

We enjoy the best things of life after we understand them. Farmers know that is true in choosing the best crops to grow. It is interesting to go among farmers who have orchards and hear them say that if they had only known more about fruit raising when they began to farm they

door-yard one day and he was packing a very nice looking barrel of apples. I saw that they were Ben Davis apples, and I asked him how they happened to grow so large and fine. "Well," he said, "that tree grew where I cultivated." I mistook the apple at first for a King of Tompkins. It was larger than any Ben Davis I had ever seen. And it struck me that if one tree could be made to produce Ben Davis apples like that, there was no reason why a thousand could not, and I have followed as best I could that suggestion in regard to the Ben Davis, and in regard to others. I do not confine myself strictly to Ben Davis. In fact, to-day I have a great many more trees of other varieties than I have of Ben Davis. But the idea of cultivation has proven very good. I have since then added two more farms to the original purchase, and have now about 500 acres, and as many more as I can take care of, and perhaps more.

### CARE OF ORCHARD.

"Now in regard to taking care of the orchard, I am going to say that I have been looking seriously for sixteen years for a substitute for cultivation. I do not like to cultivate all this orchard ground, but I have failed utterly to find what I consider a suitable substitute for cultivation. I will tell you of a little work which I did myself. Seven years ago two sections of my orchard needed cultivation. I didn't feel as if I could cultivate it all, so I took one section and I plowed that and let the other stay in grass. The next year, after the first plowing, I took 125 barrels off from that section of orchard, while I had 60 from the sod orchard. The next year I took 150 barrels from the cultivated orchard and 60 from the sod orchard. But the next year I seeded down the first cultivated orchard and plowed the sod orchard. The year after that I took about 125 barrels from the orchard I had seeded down and I think about 50 from the one I had recently plowed. The next year, I took about 100 barrels from the orchard that I seeded down and over 200 from the orchard I had plowed recently. The orchard which I kept in grass has been well fertilized. I have fertilized it with hardwood ashes, with stable dressing, commercial fertilizer, ground bone and potash fertilizer, but it is impossible to keep up that high quality of fruit."

"Now the merest statement of the number of barrels from each orchard does not tell all the story. The rest of it is this: When the first plowed section bore the 150 barrels of apples, just before we picked the fruit there was a severe gale. On that section of orchard I picked up about 40 barrels of dropped fruit that I put by itself in the cellar. It happened that I shipped this dropped fruit from that orchard in the same shipment, the same day and in the same sale with a full carload of as good Ben Davis as you can buy through the country—a fair quality of Ben Davis, No. 1 and No. 2. They sold the same day, and the dropped apples from this cultivated orchard sold for 87 cents a barrel more than the No. 1's and 2's from the other lot. The cultivated orchard produces fruit that will sell for a full dollar more per barrel than the Ben Davis that are grown on my sod land, and they will keep better. There is only about half the shrinkage. Then, if you compare the expense of producing this high grade of fruit with the expense of producing a low grade of fruit, I can assure you that the high grade of fruit can be produced, at a moderate estimate, at 50 cents a barrel less than the other, as you produce so much more upon the same ground. It has cost you the same to set out one tree that it has the other. You have that whole investment to be borne by your crop of fifteen to sixty barrels a year, while you have the same investment to be borne by a crop of 150 barrels a year. That may seem a little doubtful, but it is an absolute fact that you can produce

this high grade of fruit cheaper than you can the lower grade."

### Junk in His Stomach.

I publish the following since it teaches what the human body can endure in the way of abuse. All who are suffering from ailments should continue hoping for relief so long as there is life.

For three years a negro named Malaichi Martin, an inmate of the state insane asylum at Norman, Okla., had been in poor physical health. He died, and at a postmortem Drs. Day and Stein took from his stomach the following articles:

Four 20-penny nails, 10 16-penny nails, 30 10-penny nails, 15 8-penny nails, 6 3-penny or shingle nails, one long screw, one 6-penny nail, four Lion tobacco tags, two Star tobacco tags, 12 1-inch washers, 50 assorted buttons, 20 small pieces of tin and iron, one bed spring about three inches long with a hook on each end, one small railroad spike, one 2-inch screw, one part of a butcher's knife two inches long where the steel had been covered with the wooden handle, one-half of a teaspoon, 36 pieces of glass, 12 brass toilet pieces, nine large safety pins, four tongues of safety pins from which the fasteners and backs evidently had corroded in the stomach; several trousers, belt and hose buckles, one shoe string, one pegging awl wrench, 11 small washers, seven wire rings, two pennies and two alarm clock cog wheels.

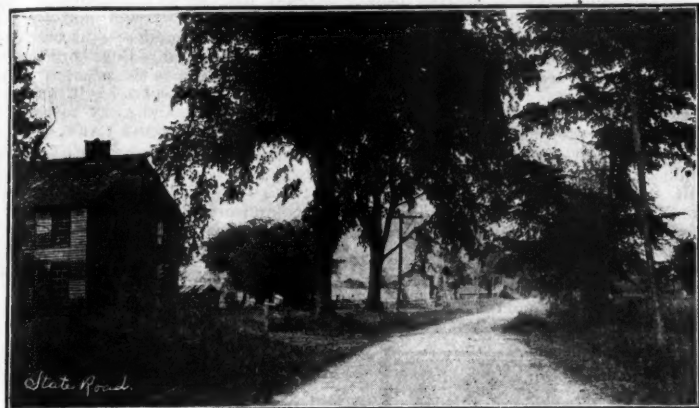
In all there were 236 pieces weighing one pound nine ounces.

### How Deep Is Your Farm?

The editor of the Connecticut Farmer puts it this way:

"The average farm is only six inches thick. In other words the farmer concerns himself with that part of the farm that lies within the zone reached by ordinary plowing, and he forgets all about the storehouse of riches that lies below the plow line."

Some farms have been plowed the same way so long that the subsoil has become hardened where the plowshare rubs over it year after year, forming a hardpan that prevents all roots from going into this wealth of riches beneath. Yet these farmers never even think of examining the real condition. They go on year after year gathering less and less crops and complaining of ill luck, bad seasons, worn-out land and various other goblins when the real trouble is within themselves.



Lure of the country. Copyright by W. A. Bates.

barber shops. He is the first to eat apples, strawberries, melons, etc., in their season. He rises early each morning and does his work while it is cool. Then when he has picked strawberries 'neath the hot June sun 'til he feels as if his back will break, he may go to the garden and in the shade of some large tree dig some fishing worms and after getting his line, hook and lunch basket, he may "strike off" for the pond to fish. When he is tired of this he naturally takes off his clothes and jumps in. In the fall, the farmer has his own hunting grounds, which of course is better than coming from the city and hunting on some other person's property. True, there are more entertainments in town, but the farmer has his own vehicles and conveyances and therefore can attend all the entertainments when he wishes. The city man makes his living by working for an employer or entering into business of his own. He has to take his vacation when his business or employer will allow, while the farmer takes his when he pleases.

might be richer now. They all say that they would have attended to the old orchard better and started new ones.

There is a man in Oxford county, R. L. Cummings, who in 20 years has made such a success in apple growing that all farmers should know how he has done it. His story in his own way will best explain. He says:

"I started in the fruit business sixteen years ago. To begin with, I was simply an apple buyer. I looked over the situation as a man will when he has gone into a business. Perhaps I looked at it more seriously after I got into it than I did before. I could not see that apple buyers ever got very rich, and I made up my mind that I didn't want to tie myself entirely to the apple business as a buyer. I had bought a great many apples around the country, and paid out a lot of good money, and I made up my mind that the growing industry was much better than the buying, so I bought a farm, and if ever a man was worried about it I can assure you I was. My friends nearly all were



An Enchanting Vista. Broadly by the hard highway welled the smooth stream, lazily coursing on its way. Under the lee of the paternal range lay the old homestead, its front lawn almost completely canopied by a sturdy elm. All Nature here seemed to say, "Take thy fill of contentment."

Country Life is also advantageous as a field for nature study. In the spring Old Mother Nature comes forth in all her radiance with the message that spring has come. She goes hither and thither, waking the little plants and animals from their winter's sleep. With her she brings the birds whose orchestra awakens us each morning. Like Hiawatha "we learn the birds and all their language." In the city the warm spring sun is the only thing that comes to warn the people of spring.

Last, but by far not least, are the sanitary conditions to be found in the country. Country people do not need to keep the doors and windows closed to keep the dirt and dust of the street out of the house. Fresh air is abundant. In many towns or cities the people are obliged to drink river water; in other places they must drink impure cistern water. Surely these conditions cannot be compared to drinking the pure, cold spring or well water found in the country.

doubtful of my success. But I went to setting out trees, and when people would go along the road I would sometimes hear their remarks. They would say: 'If that fellow thinks he is going to get a living by growing fruit on that place, he will just starve to death. That is what will happen to him.' And again, 'Don't that man know better than to set trees up on that side hill? They never will live.' And the best business man in the section said that the venture would be a failure. He said: 'I have owned a farm myself, and I have capital enough to run it, and I have run it for eight years, and that farm and stock are now for sale.'

"But I was in a different business from that in which he was engaged and I knew several points about the business. I didn't know as much about growing fruit then as I do now, but from the dealer's standpoint I knew it, and the idea came to me about the Ben Davis. When I was buying apples, I drove into Mr. True's

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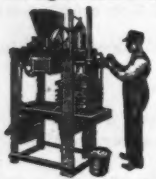
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# Peaches the Queen of Fruits

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Ida Donnally Peters.

The peach, the most beautiful of all fruits, is from Persia. It is mentioned by the earliest writers of natural history. The Greeks claimed to have introduced this fruit to the ancient world, but the old Roman writers declare that it took the Italians to appreciate at once its beauty, its deliciousness, and its uses.

Pliny claims many remedial qualities for the peach, and recommends a diet of peaches for one suffering from too frequent feasting.

Another ancient writer asserts that it takes three men to appreciate fully a perfect peach: "A poet to understand and express its seductive beauty, an epicure to do justice to its taste, and an artist to see and esteem its wonderful coloring. The yellow shading into pink finally deepening into crimson touched with green suggest the dawn of the morning rising from Mother Earth."

There is a Persian legend concerning the peach called

#### THE TEST OF THE THREE PRINCESSES.

A king of Persia had three daughters, all equally beautiful, good and sweet. The eldest was called Gulnare, the second Fatima, and the youngest Fareshah.

As these princesses always went veiled beyond their own apartments, it would have been impossible for their great beauty to have caused trouble had it not

to help them decide which one of the Persian King's daughters her son could love and honor most.

When the three princesses came into the presence of Queen Labe unveiled, she understood her son's dilemma. They were indeed beautiful and in appearance exactly alike.

The queen arose and taking the hand of Gulnare retired with her into an adjoining room and there presented to her the test she had prepared.

It was a dish of fruit containing three large, beautiful, deeply purple plums, three splendid gleaming pears, and lastly three sun-ripened, lovely peaches, their downy, rosy skins reflecting softly bright in the silver dish.

"Princess Gulnare, take you one of these and give a reason for your choice," commanded the Queen of India, handing the dish to Gulnare.

The princess unhesitatingly selected one of the three gorgeous plums.

"I choose this because, though not so delicious to the taste as some of the others, yet by its gleaming royal color reminds me that a princess should be a royal mate, a noble mother, and a queenly woman."

"The answer is one becoming to one of your sweet and gracious nature," said Queen Labe, as she conducted Gulnare



This photograph shows the productiveness of a western New York peach orchard. The peach is not excelled in productiveness by any fruit tree of its size.

been for a magic mirror which hung in the great hall of the palace where they lived.

The depths of this mirror reflected the faces and figures of the three lovely princesses. When a young king or prince came to beg the hand of one of the beautiful maidens, he invariably glanced into that mirror to see if his turban set becomingly. And, instead of his own gorgeously decorated person, there glimmered forth the exact likeness of their royal highnesses. He was instantly so bewildered by their extraordinary beauty and their resemblance to one another that, while he was sure he was in love with one of them, he found it impossible to decide which one of the three it was.

At last it began to seem that the three princesses would have to go through life unwed.

Their parents were almost despairing, when one day a prince of stately figure and a countenance of great beauty and intelligence, rode into the court-yard and announced himself as a candidate for the hand of one of the princesses.

"Which one?" asked the grand vizier, as he conducted the young man into the hall.

The prince glanced into the mirror, and slowly there overspread his face that expression so familiar to all the court of love and bewilderment.

Deep in thought he stood for a long moment, then, with a promise to return, he hurried from the hall and mounting his horse rode furiously away.

A few weeks later, accompanied by his mother, Queen Labe of India, he rode into the capitol of Persia followed by a splendid retinue of servants.

The people of the country were greatly impressed by the magnificence of this suitor, and hoped earnestly that the young man could finally make a choice of one of the young princesses.

It was decided that the prince's mother should make a test that she had devised

peaches peeled, pour two cupfuls of water over them, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, an inch of stick cinnamon, two or three cloves, the same of allspice. Cover close and bake until tender. Serve cold with cream.

#### PEACH SOUFFLE.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one of flour and syrup from can of peaches with water enough to make a pint, add two cupfuls of breadcrumbs. Cook three minutes. Add one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of chopped peaches. Remove from fire and when cool add the beaten yolks of three eggs, and the whites beaten stiff and dry, carefully folded in. Turn into buttered pudding dish and bake forty minutes. It will puff up when done.

#### PEACH BLANC MANGE.

Soak one-half box gelatine in one-half cup of water, pour over it one-half cup of hot milk and stir until dissolved. Select eight ripe peaches, peel and seed and press through colander; add one cupful of powdered sugar. Beat one pint of cream gradually into the peaches, add the well mixed and dissolved gelatine. Pour into mould and stand away to cool.

#### PEACH SHORT CAKE.

Mix cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; rub into this two tablespoonfuls of butter and make a soft dough. Roll out an inch thick into round cakes, brush each with milk and bake in hot oven. Split while hot, sprinkle thick with sugar, spread layer of peaches on each half cake and serve with whipped cream.

#### STUFFED PEACHES.

Take large ripe peaches, cut in two, remove stones and fill in with chopped nuts and stoned raisins, cover with sugar and pour over them on one-half cup of water. Put in baking dish and bake in medium hot oven one-half hour.

#### PEACHES STEWED WHOLE.

Peel peaches, place side by side in stewpan, sprinkle with sugar, add only a little water, cover and cook until tender.

#### PEACH BUTTER.

Very ripe peaches should be used for peach butter. Peel, seed and cut into small pieces. Bring water to a boil. Into that put the peaches. Boil one hour. Remove from fire and press through a colander, and to each pound of this fruit add three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Cook on slow fire one hour and a half. Have your jars thoroughly sterilized. Put fruit in and keep in cool place.

#### TO STERILIZE JARS.

On bottom of large boiler or pan place a piece of wire netting, set jars on this and fill pan or boiler with cold water. Let come to boil slowly and boil steadily for one hour. Next day do the same. The bacteria is thus destroyed and your fruit will keep.

#### SWEET PICKLE PEACHES.

Peel and cut in half, firm peaches. Remove seeds and fill space with ginger, spices and brown sugar, tie halves together. To a pound of fruit add a half pound of sugar, half teaspoon of vinegar, a half inch of stick cinnamon. Cook gently until tender. Carefully remove peaches from syrup, place in sterilized jars, heat syrup to boiling point and pour over peaches. The halves may be untied and strings removed when fruit is served.

#### PRESERVED PEACHES.

Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Make a syrup of cup of sugar to one-half cup of water. Peel and slice peaches. When syrup is clear add peaches. Cook until tender. Lift peaches from syrup without breaking slices and place in sterilized jars. Heat syrup to boiling point and pour over peaches.

### Your Place in the Business Community.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Were the trades or occupations in any community distributed in the right proportion to each other, none need be idle. There would be employment for all, the returns, of course, depending upon the degree of prosperity with which the community had made itself blessed through its efforts, individual and co-operative. Of this distribution, farming must necessarily have the largest share, say by from eighty to ninety per cent.

It is well known that no community will thrive where too many are engaged in the same pursuit. If too many are producers, they cannot find a market for their wares. But reduce the number to the right proportion and all find a market for all they produce, and are thereby enabled to make a living. In choosing a trade or business, each should look to the avenues that are not overcrowded. It is a common mistake, however, when one is thriving at a trade or business, for others to think that they can do as well—and the result is overcrowding. Observation will go far toward adjusting this matter, but if the individual will not adjust it for himself, the natural course of the community will do so, and he will learn a lesson in the hard school of experience.—Frank Monroe Beverly, Va.

#### SPICED PEACHES

Fill a pudding dish with firm, whole



### CARE OF YOUNG ORCHARDS.

#### Cultivation Needed for Profitable Results.

In discussing "After-Care of the Orchard," a recent Michigan State bulletin declares it is very essential that the young trees be kept in the best possible condition of thrift and health, says American Cultivator. Hence it is necessary to conserve all the moisture and plant food in the soil. To do this, cultivate thoroughly and systematically. Different soils and different conditions will alter the methods used, but the ideas apply closely to the whole northern fruit raising section. Early in the spring, as soon as the condition of the soil will permit, plow six or eight inches deep. If the trees have been planted as deeply as they should be, this deep plowing will cause them to produce deep-root systems not so apt to be injured by freezing or drought. After this the soil should be frequently stirred to produce a shallow soil, mulch and prevent baking or crusting of the surface and the consequent heavy loss of moisture by evaporation. The cultivation will also kill all weeds which are drains upon the soil moisture and available plant food. It also liberates the plant food and assists in decomposing any or all plant food that may be turned under.

About the first of August, cultivation should be stopped so that the trees will have an opportunity to mature and harden the season's growth and buds and prepare them for winter. At the last cultivation some plant, to serve as a cover crop, should be sown. This will absorb and conserve much available plant food that would otherwise be lost. It also prevents washing of the soil, holds the leaves and

will assist the trees in appropriating the other plant foods and help to mature the tree in the fall.

It is necessary also, to keep the trees free from all injurious insects and diseases. Of the leaf-eating insects, there are the canker worms, cut worms, tent caterpillar, fall web worm, bud moth and tussock moth. These may be controlled by the use of some arsenical poison, as arsenate of lead or paris green. Cut worms can usually be controlled by scattering two or three handfuls of a mixture of Paris green and bran or Paris green and finely cut clover leaves on the ground a few inches from the trunk of the young trees. Curl leaf on peaches and leaf diseases on apples, pears, cherries, etc., can be controlled by the use of bordeaux mixture. Examination should frequently be made of the trunks to destroy all borers. San Jose scale may be controlled by spraying with the lime-sulphur wash.

Care should be taken to remove all weeds, grass or other litter which might harbor mice. It is also frequently advantageous to wrap the tree trunks with wire netting, tar paper, or thin boards to protect them from mice or rabbits.

If a peach, apricot or plum tree develops yellow or little peach, immediately remove and destroy it.

Some farmers have been agitating for married farm hands. I think that would work all right if a man was hired all the year round and a house and garden spot furnished him free of charge. Of course, most farms have no such house. It would pay to build one for the married man who was satisfied to work as a hired man for a while.

### HARD-DRIVING FARMERS.

#### Long Working Hours Held Not Even to Bring Success.

Farm and Fireside.

It doesn't pay altogether to rush too much, to work too long hours, to ignore the Sunday rest-day. I have seen it tried out and noticed the results. Here are the cases of two men in York State, neighbors. On one farm, at four or four-thirty every afternoon during the summer and autumn a boy or man was sent for the cows. By five o'clock all hands were milking. By six the milking was practically done so that at best there were not more than one or two cows apiece after supper. There was no evening work. On the adjoining farm the haying help or harvesting hands worked in the field until seven o'clock. Then they milked until nine or half-past. If by chance they happened to get through milking before dark, the boss would have them get another load of hay, and often after I have been in bed I have heard them out in the field.

These men almost met themselves getting up when they went to bed. On both farms early rising was in vogue. I do not mind that. I am always in favor of getting the day's work started early, but I do say, "Quit when the day is done." So many farmers seem to be slave-drivers. It's hurry with the hay, for it looks like rain and a day's work is done in half a day. It's hurry with this and that. Always a pinch somewhere to get the task finished in half the time it ought to take.

And then Sunday work. Man, beast and machine need one day's rest in seven. On the aforesaid farms Sunday work was the rule on the "drive" farm. On the other nothing but the necessary chores were performed on Sunday. What was the result? Hired men could not be kept on the "drive" farm; neither could the boys. Finally the farm was lost through the mortgage. The other prospered, no trouble to keep hired men, the boys liked farming, success was written all over the place. Rush, push, hustle, bustle, long hours, Sunday work and all did not avail in the one case, for the boss lost out.

### Where Lightning Strikes.

Lightning often strikes twice or more than twice in the same place. Some trees favorably located for attracting the flash bear seven or eight scars, all visible and determined by a stem analysis of the trunk. The same is true regarding some rocky summits and buildings. Out of 907 cases reported by one observer twenty-one were repeated strokes on trees and buildings.

It has been held, though not proved, that the big trees of California are repeatedly struck by lightning, and that although not killed, their leaders are broken and their tops stunted in consequence. The form of their boles and the shape of their crowns would seem to favor this belief. Although giants, their heights are much lower than would be expected from the taper of their boles.

The effect of lightning on the ground is as remarkable as its effect upon trees. It may enter the ground without disturbing it or heating it, or it may tear large holes or melt the surface. Although lightning usually strikes the ground with a vertical stroke, it sometimes comes obliquely or almost horizontally, plowing long furrows. Sometimes it tears a circular or funnel-shaped hole, and, when striking sand, forms fulgurites. These are hollow

tubes, formed of the fused materials, and may vary from one-half inch to six inches in diameter. Fulgurites may extend twenty-five feet into the earth, and be vitrified or glassy on the inside and coarse grained or half-fused on the outside. Sometimes the fulgurite has the form of an inverted tree with numerous branches and branchlets.

### Horticultural Notes.

From the Conn. Farmer.

It is very seldom that an orchard is cultivated too much. The fault is usually in the other direction.

The hog is an exceedingly valuable insect destroyer among the plum trees, and plums are better than apples for the hog. Waste and generally unprofitable land can be used profitably in growing chestnuts.

The root louse often causes apple scab, and ashes or lime around the trunk will stop the ravages of the root louse.

Success on any line, as a rule, is the result of study. There is a vast deal of ignorance about orcharding among us. Many farmers grow fruit, or try to, as a game of chance.

When is the proper time to spray an orchard? Spray first when the fruit begins to form or just as the blossoms fall. Then about three weeks later.

An experienced berry grower thinks that for strawberries plenty of good stable manure thoroughly fined and incorporated with the soil, with a liberal application of wood ashes, will come near meeting ordinary conditions and will bring no disappointment at picking time, if all other requirements are met.

We stir up the soil often in the summer that we may retard the evaporation of moisture, but the amount of moisture checked in this way is small compared with that which is taken from the soil by an ordinary growth of weeds. Therefore, the killing of the weeds by the plow is of vastly more importance in conserving moisture than the mere stirring of the soil.

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Duchess of Oldenburg apples in bloom in the 85-acre orchard of E. W. Catchpool, No. Rose, N. Y.

snow during the winter, and in the spring, when turned under, furnishes a considerable quantity of humus to the soil. If the soil is in need of nitrogen, such plants as clovers, vetches, peas, etc., should be used, otherwise oats, barley or buckwheat. If it is desirable, hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes or beans may be raised among the trees. The cultivation necessary for them will usually suffice for the trees. They should not be planted nearer than three or four feet from the ends of the branches, however, and greater care will need to be taken to maintain the fertility of the soil. Grain crops, such as wheat, rye or oats, should never be raised among the fruit trees, as they are heavy users of moisture and plant food. A clover sod may be grown between the rows, if sufficient space is left along the rows to cultivate. On the steep side of hills, or rocky fields, which should be avoided is possible, sod or straw mulches may be substituted for cultivation. Such a method, however, encourages surface root systems that are liable to injury in winter or droughts.

In cultivation, care should be taken to cover the ends of the whiffle-trees with leather or rubber, and high hames or other projections on the harness should be discarded to avoid barking the trunks and limbs of the trees. A muzzle upon the horse's nose will avoid many nipped limbs.

In addition to the cultivation, the trees need to be fed to make them thrifty. There is nothing better for this than barnyard manure, if applied late in winter and also in the spring, so that the trees get the benefit early in the season. Two or three handfuls of nitrate of soda incorporated into the soil about the tree, but not in contact with the roots, several times in the season will be very beneficial. It is very quickly available and should be used with great care. Unleached hardwood ashes will furnish potash and lime that assist the tree in making a firm wood growth. Small quantities of phosphates

I know one man who is following that plan in Northern Illinois. He has had the same farm hand, a married man, for four years, and both of them seem satisfied. The hand gets a three-room house, a cow, a garden patch and a potato lot. He is given \$30 worth of meat each fall. He gets \$30 a month for nine months and \$25 a month for the other three.

It ought to make the farm hand a more reliable and certain part of the farm equipment. I'll admit that the single farm hand may be here to-day when he gets his pay and gone to-morrow for a place that suits him better.

It may be that getting the married men on the farms is the real solution of the thing. If that is the case the farmer may as well build a house and get ready to pay a little higher wages. In return, though, he ought to get steadier labor; but he will have to shorten the hours. —In Farm Progress.

### Tenal Departure.

"In the hot fit of life, a tiptoe on the highest point of being, he passes at a bound on to the other side. The noise of the mallet and chisel is scarcely quenched, the trumpets are hardly done blowing, when, trailing with him clouds of glory, this happy-starred, full-blooded spirit shoots into the spiritual land."—Steven-son.

"The sun is setting to thee, and that forever; thy houses and furniture, thy garden and orchards, thy titles and offices, thy wife and children, are departing from thee, and that forever; a cloud of faintness is come over thine eyes, and a cloud of sorrow over all theirs; when His hand that loves thee best hangs tremblingly over thee to close thine eyes, behold then a new light. Though in the eyes of men thou lie upon that bed as a statue on a tomb, yet in the eyes of God thou standest as a colossus, one foot in one, another in another land."—John Domes.

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OUR OFFER—Send 50 cents for a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower and the "SURE-OPENER" will come back to you by return mail.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



### Spray For Caterpillars.

In July there were published suggestions for August sprays for caterpillars by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, in which it was stated: "The present general alarm concerning the brown-tail moth is certainly warranted and not only was the season's flight very heavy in regions previously infested, but great numbers have made their way into parts of Maine where they have not occurred before, at least to any extent. The seriousness can hardly be exaggerated of a pest that not only brings devastation to fruit, hard wood forests, shade trees and ornamental shrubs, but scatters its dangerous rash producing hairs along the course of its infestation. The brown-tail moth, however, need not get the upper hand in any well-cared-for orchard. In spite of all the damage to vegetation and affliction to man it is capable of, there is scarcely an insect which is easier to control on orchard trees. During the July flight, which is the egg-laying period, the conspicuous brown egg masses can be removed by picking the infested leaves and burning them. No other treatment for very small trees will be necessary. On large trees, a single thorough spraying of arsenate of lead in August would control the pest so that nothing more need be feared from it until the next August, when the treatment could be repeated. In August, when the newly hatched caterpillars are young, they can be readily killed, as they are at this time especially susceptible, to the poison. For the past two years, the brown-tail caterpillars have fed late into the fall, many becoming half grown and working about the fruit as well as the leaves. This experience leads us to emphasize the need of an August spray for this pest, for while the species normally forms its winter nest while tiny, and before it had fed more than a few weeks, this habit has many exceptions, and the late feeding on trees in fruits is a serious menace on account of the poisonous hairs shed by the caterpillars."

### Immensities and Eternities.

Herschel, in his day, revealed the immensities and the eternities as they had never been revealed before, and to us of the present day the universe is much greater than to Herschel and his contemporaries, says London Everyman. Five hundred millions of stars are known—five hundred million flaming suns, whirling through space, and carrying along with them in all probability systems of planets and satellites. There are stars at all stages of development, from the benulose mass at the beginning of its star-life to the dim red variables, flickering as they die out into the darkness. This is the universe, "grand, splendid and sublime," which Flammarion reveals to his readers.

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### PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE SURGICAL WARD OF A FAMOUS HOSPITAL.

#### The Most Remarkable Experience of a Hospital Nurse.

By C. A. Green.

(Continued from Last Month)

The man in charge of administering the anaesthetic explained his method to me by placing over my face something like a mask, covering the entire face. This mask, conforming to the features of the face, was for the purpose of retaining the anaesthetic during the time I was taking it into my lungs through breathing. I was surprised to find that there was no unpleasant sensation in being stupefied first by laughing gas and later by the ether. It seemed scarcely a moment after I began to breathe the gas before I dropped off into what seemed to be a deep and peaceful sleep, in which condition I remained during the operation and during my return to my room and cot in a distant part of the hospital group of buildings.

I anticipated excessive nausea after being etherized, as most patients suffer in this regard, but to my surprise I was not in the least inconvenienced—this comes from using laughing gas or vitrous oxide, which has made anaesthetics far simpler, safer and less disagreeable.

If anyone should ask me about the painfulness of a surgical operation I would say there was absolutely no pain. I know as little about the operation itself

and nurses, though remarkably skillful, are not highly paid for their important services. One of these men has occupied his present position for sixteen years. He is notably faithful and skillful.

Patients in hospitals are inclined to look at everything through blue spectacles, thus I was continually anticipating ills or discomforts that never occurred. As my main occupation was reading the newspapers, it seemed in my somewhat despondent condition that almost everybody was attacked with disease or dying. In truth many of my friends were passing away at this date, the latter part of winter, a season when many invalids or aged people are liable to end their days. I had a dread of pneumonia, it having slipped out of the mouth of a certain attendant from another hospital that they had great difficulty in preventing pneumonia from attacking patients, but I found out later that this was incorrect, as pneumonia now rarely occurs. One night I was taken with a slight chill. Having ever been led to believe that a chill was a serious symptom, I assumed that I might be stricken with pneumonia, therefore I asked the attendant if chills were common after such a surgical operation as I had undergone.

"The truth is," was the reply, "that patients who have gone through such an operation as yours are liable to have almost any symptom or peculiar condition of different parts of the anatomy. One of these, as I have intimated, is the disposition to look upon the dark side of things and to be apprehensive continually

and attendants—and each patient had a nurse—were asked how her patient was getting along, the answer ever was: "Splendidly!" A remarkable fact that almost every patient who had gone through these extensive operations was out in three or four days almost as if nothing had happened.

I have the highest regard for hospital nurses, having had considerable experience with them, my opinion is that they are doing as good work for humanity as the missionaries which our churches are sending to distant lands. I cannot see why a young woman should relinquish the opportunity of having a home of her own, a husband and children, the society of cheerful associates, and the joys of entertaining and being entertained, to sit throughout the livelong day, year after year, with petulant, sighing or groaning invalids, or watching hour by hour during the long nights over inconsiderate and cranky people suffering from various ailments or surgical operations, unless they have a desire to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

(Continued Next Month)

### Boys Will Be Men.

"Boys will be boys!" "Oh, yes, we have heard that a thousand times; and it usually means that boys are a sort of hopeless lot anyhow, and that when they 'break up housekeeping' the best thing to do is just to excuse them with a kind of good-natured and yet contemptuous sneer



Gateway to Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

as though it never occurred. This painless condition continued for twenty-four hours after the operation. After twenty-four hours, soreness set in the wound, and this subsided so slowly that I could hardly realize that there was a reduction of pain, and yet the pain was not so serious as to disturb my health.

I think it was the second day after the operation when the surgeon's assistant, a practicing physician, entered my room with an attendant, evidently with something serious on his mind. After a brief delay the doctor picked up a pair of forceps, caught hold of something in the recesses of my wound and began to pull. I groaned with pain but the pulling continued until a strip of white cloth about two inches wide and a yard long had been extracted from the cavity of the wound. This was the packing which was used to stop the bleeding after removal of the prostate. After a moment or two of waiting, another similar strip of cotton was pulled from the wound. The process of removing other strips of cloth continued until in all five long strips of white absorbent gauze were taken from the cavity in the depths of my body. After this experience I was glad to find that no more packing of the wound was required, the rest of the dressings consisting in simply changing the outside gauze pads. Strange to relate I did not at any time see any blood oozing from the wound made by the surgeon. After I left the operating room there was no bleeding whatever from the wound.

### HOSPITAL NURSES MINISTERING ANGELS

Not only was my competent nurse in constant attendance, but there were in the corridor three men, called orderlies, waiting to be called either night or day by two touches of a bell near my bed, different men serving at night from those serving during the day. These orderlies

that something unusual is going to happen."

One of the orderlies at the hospital was fond of a joke, therefore he said to me on one occasion, "I am going to show you what we do for our particular friends, those we take special interest in." Thereupon he picked up a bottle containing a bluish-black liquid. Dipping a swab into this liquid, he touched up the edges of the wound made by the surgeon's knife. I immediately yelled with pain and inquired of the attendant what he did to his enemies if he treated his friends in this manner. Then the orderly explained that this was the means taken to hasten the healing of the wound.

My experience teaches that the work of the dietitians of our hospitals is worthy of praise. Evidently these women are eminently skillful in their work, which requires the supplying of palatable and nourishing food that is easily digested. The only fault I can find with the food of the hospitals in which I have had experience is that an excessive quantity is served. My nurse was exercised through fear that I would not eat enough, as I made but slight inroads into the marvelous dishes prepared for me, which were sufficient in amount to satisfy the demands of a woodchopper or a plowman. She was continually telling me that the large slices of turkey and chicken and the plates of cake and pudding would be thrown away if I did not eat them.

When after a week I was able to sit up for a short time, I was placed in a wheeled chair and my little nurse wheeled me, a six-footer, about the halls. A little later she bundled me with wraps as I sat in my wheeled chair and rolled me out onto the piazza into the fresh air and sunshine. Here I found a half dozen other patients who had passed through the same surgical operation as I. If any of these nurses

and the familiar words—"Boys will be boys, you know."

But the main fact about boys is not that they will be boys. Something bigger and better is looming up in the distance about these fellows that are keeping the world guessing and adding to their fathers' high cost of living. We can see that bigger and better something over every four-foot-high shoulder, and it is this—not "boys will be boys," but "boys will be men."

The main fact about a boy is that he will be a man. It may be very interesting to know that just at this present moment he is at the head of his class, but that is a temporary thing after all. It may be a help to his popularity just now that he is the best batter on the nine, but after all very few best batters last out more than two or three seasons. It is an exciting fact about a boy if he can run an automobile, and makes him well liked in his neighborhood if his father owns a touring car and lets him take his own friends for a spin. Yet, after all, I don't believe the boys who can run cars will ever have their names carved on memorial monuments in city squares.—Wellspring.

### Ants as Aid to Farmers.

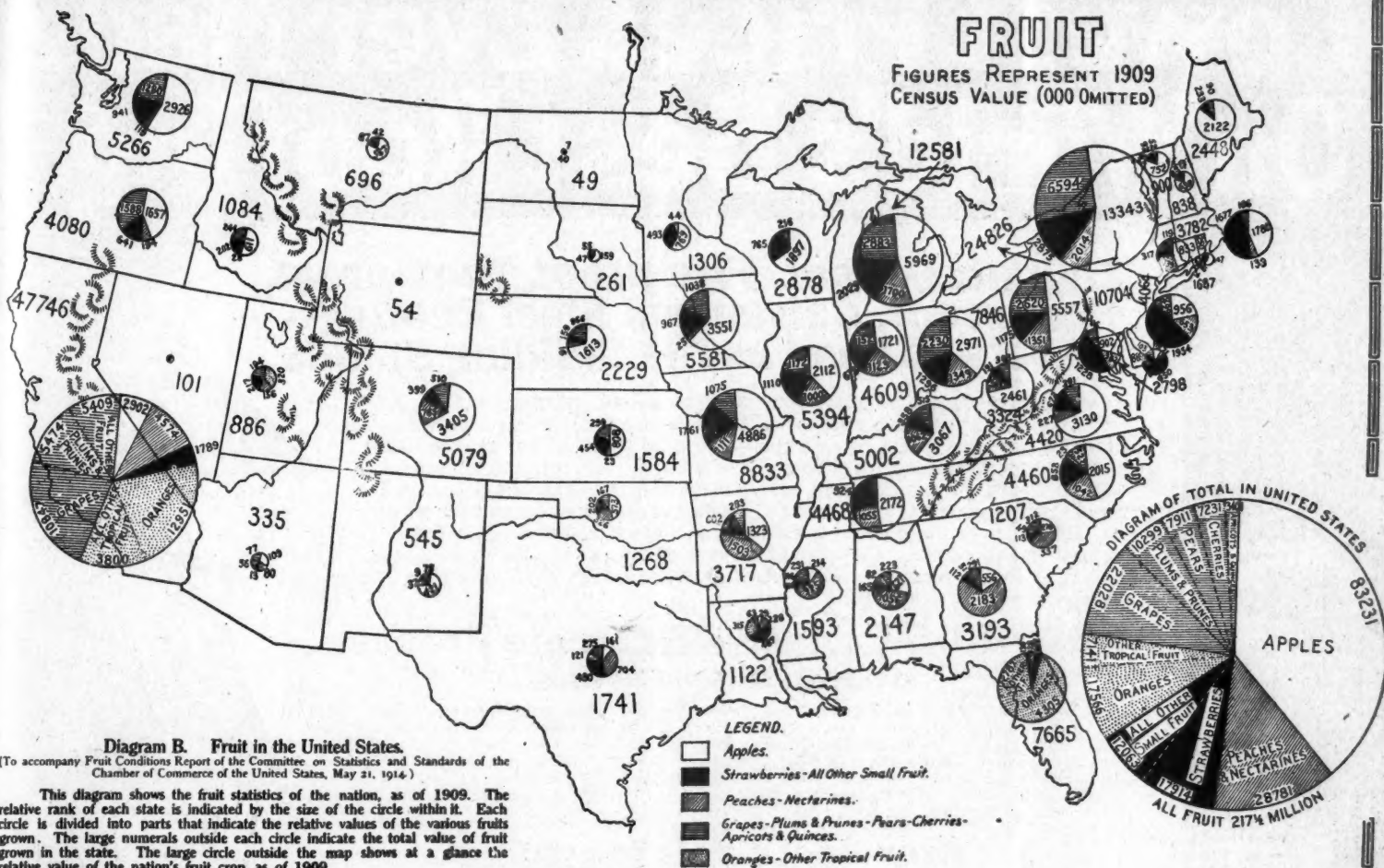
#### Farm and Friends.

Ants are very numerous in Ohio's gravelly soil. They seem the most hopeful agent for the restoration of our farms swept bare by the recent floods. Every day they bring up much of the fine soil mingled with the gravel and deposit it on top. The gravel inevitably settled down. While some of the gravel does slowly disintegrate, the process as a surface-soil producer is far slower than the action of the ants. Perhaps in most soils the angleworm is more beneficial than the ant, but certainly not in the gravelly soil.



# The Commercial Value and Nature of the Fruit Grown in the United States

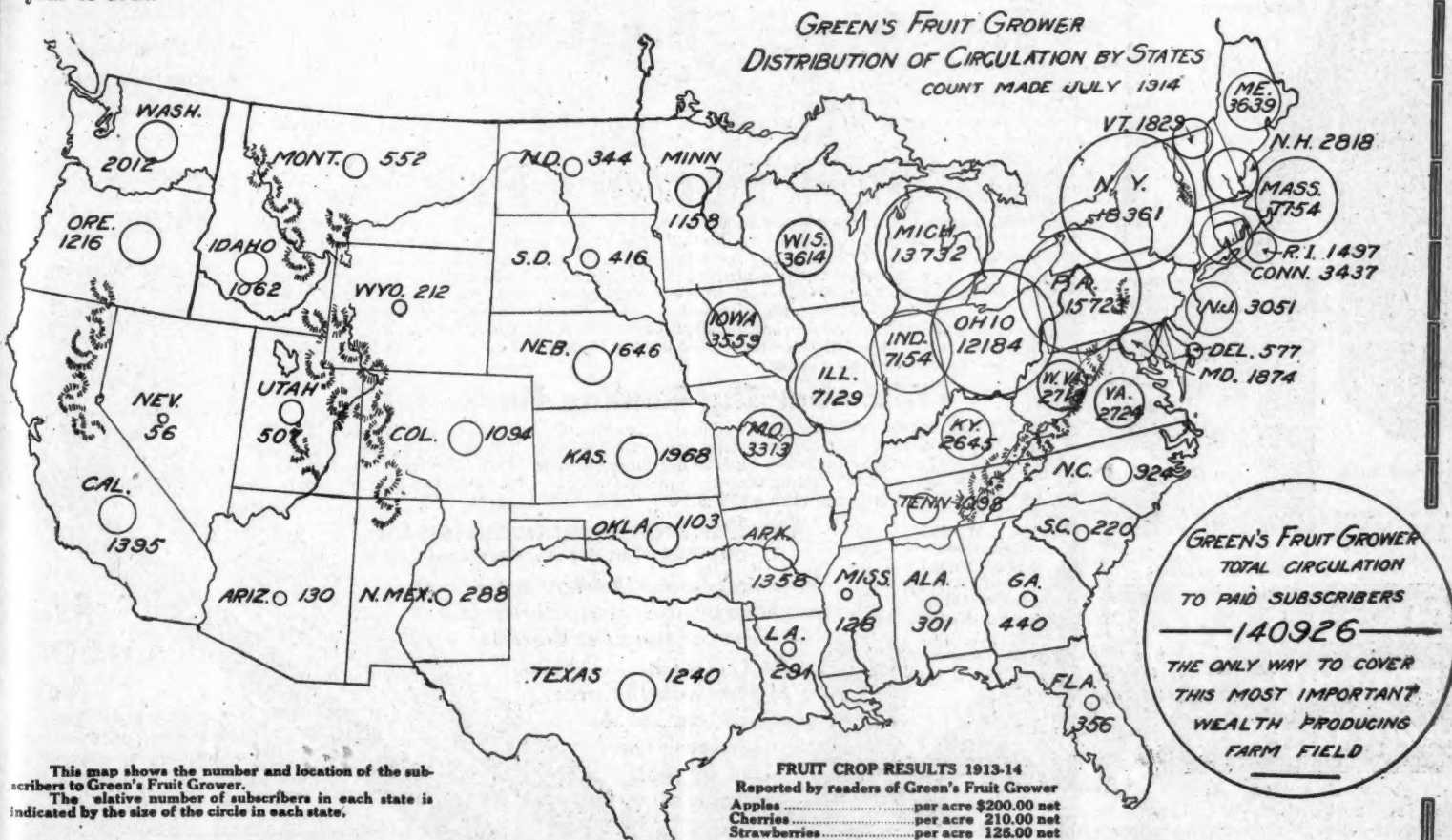
This map is published by special permission of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.



**Two Paragraphs Taken From the Above Report**  
"The above map gives the census figures for the value of all fruit produced in 1909, this being the latest date for which reliable statistics are available. The year 1909 was not one of large yield, and has been greatly exceeded since that time, especially in 1912."

**FRUIT CROP 1914** "The general prospect for a large yield of fruit of all kinds, with the possible exception of peaches, has not been equalled at any time within the past decade, save in the year of 1912."

**NOTE:**—In the figures in the above map, showing the value of the different fruits, the three right hand figures or ciphers have been omitted for lack of room. For example: The value of the fruit crop in New York State is \$24,826,000. The value of the apples produced in New York State is \$13,343,000.



The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the report of May 21, 1914, on fruit conditions says:—"Growers of fruit for commercial purposes are, as a rule, a very intelligent class, and, as buyers of merchandise, are generally noted for their liberal purchases and their demand for goods of the highest quality."



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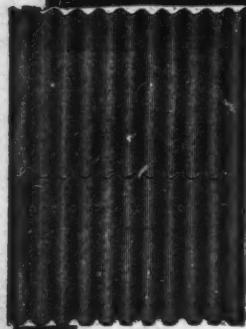
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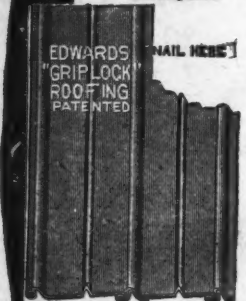
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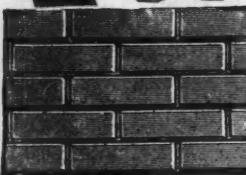
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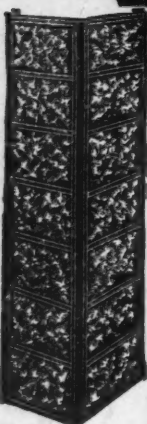
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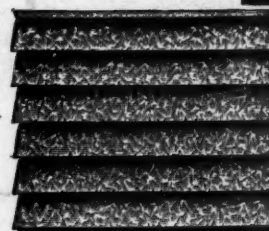
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